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THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

CONTINUED BOMBARDMENT OF IRUN.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REPUBLICAN AND CARLIST TROOPS—VISIT TO THE CARLIST BATTERY AT ST. MARCIAL—CARLIST MILITARY RESTRICTIONS ON THE FRONTIER.

From Our Special Correspondent.

IN FRONT OF IRUN, Monday, Nov. 9, 1874.

There has been a dearth of news in this neighborhood since the date of my last letter, for, although the bombardment of Irun has continued, and is still taking place, yet the events of each day have been, to a great extent, of such a sameness that it is not an easy matter to give items of reliable intelligence. Of rumors there are any number going the circuit of the town, but, as usual, little reliance can be placed upon them. There is not any perceptible diminution in the number of excursionists who daily visit Hendaye, and seat themselves upon the grassy slopes facing the scene of the bombardment, patiently waiting for something exciting to take place. It is, however, generally voted to be "slow work," for three out of the four batteries belonging to the Carlists ceased firing on the 7th, and the remaining battery at Santiago, on the hill of St. Marcial, has not fired more than a couple of hundred rounds during the last two days. Under these circumstances, the people who came here purposely to see an exciting engagement are greatly disappointed. They cannot even have the satisfaction of crossing the Bidassoa at Puncha and visiting the Carlist post there, for, since the commencement of the bombardment, no one is allowed to cross the frontier, "except on business." The same semi-tranquil state of affairs has existed for the last eight and forty hours in the Republican forts also, except that the guns at Mendivil are occasionally discharged at the Carlist battery on St. Marcial.

The reason for this partial raising of the siege is none other than in consequence of the advent of Gen. Loma, who—as mentioned in my last letter—arrived at Irun when the bombardment was at its highest. The object of the Republican General's visit was to reconnoitre the situation, and to inform the garrison that he was about to advance upon the Carlists, and attack them from the rear. Several thousand men under Gen. Loma's command are near St. Sebastian, and a march of a few hours over the mountains would bring them to the Carlist batteries. Now, although these batteries are almost invulnerable, looking at them from the side of Irun, an attack from behind would not only be placing the Carlists between two fires, but it would expose them to great risk, that is, the danger they would run of losing their artillery. When the information reached the Carlists that the troops under Gen. Loma's command were preparing to advance, they were just erecting other batteries near those already established for the purpose of cannonading the town from a different direction. These works were immediately stopped, and the guns were removed and taken back to the hills behind St. Marcial on the road which they have constructed from Lastoula, on the high road to Vera, to which last mentioned town they will return at once in case Gen. Loma should make a move in this direction. The guns at No. 1 battery (St. Marcial) are still retained in their original position, except that the battery has been shifted somewhat further back, so as to obtain a better range upon Fort Mendivil, which the Carlists are trying their best to disable. A hundred and thirty shells from No. 1 battery have burst in this fort, one of which killed three men and wounded several others.

In spite of the stringent orders in force at Puncha, to the effect that correspondents who cross the Bidassoa and proceed up the mountains to the batteries at St. Marcial, &c., must remain upon Spanish soil until something definite results from the attack upon Inn, I determined to visit St. Marcial yesterday, knowing that—if I was positively refused permission to return at Puncha—the river above that place is, at low water, so shallow that there would have been little difficulty in evading the vigilance of the Carlist sentries, and wading across between Lastoula and Anderlasse. Fortunately I found it unnecessary to do this, for, on reaching Puncha, I met a Carlist Captain there to whom I explained my case, and showed him papers, which convinced him that I was not likely to give the Republicans at Hendaye the benefit of any information I might obtain respecting the movements of the Carlists. Not only was I permitted a passage across the Bidassoa on my return, but the officer—with that readiness to oblige correspondents which, up to the present time, I have noticed is characteristic of the Carlist officers generally—gave me an escort of a couple of soldiers, (one of whom was a Frenchman who had served in the *Garde Mobile* during the Franco-German war,) who seemed delighted with the prospect of escaping from their military duties for an hour or two.

We ascended the mountains at Lastoula by the road which the Carlists constructed for the passage of their artillery, and upon which numbers of soldiers are actively engaged so as to make it as perfect as possible in case it becomes necessary to beat a rapid retreat. About half way up the mountain we came upon a large encampment of Carlists who were busy preparing for their midday meal. They belonged to the fourth battalion of Navarrese, and for the most part were dressed in gray uniforms with brass buttons, manufactured at Paris by the way, and bearing the insignia, "C. VII." The rations allowed to each soldier per day consist of one pound of meat, three pounds of bread, and a quart of Spanish wine. It was a blazing hot day, and I could not resist the temptation of accepting the offer of a strapping sergeant, who asked me to take a drink out of his pigskin in honor of "El Rey." It is not an easy matter to drink out of these pigskin flasks in which the Spaniards carry their wine. They are made in the form of a large bottle, a small wooden stopper being fixed to the neck. This is so constructed that it can be screwed off when the flask has to be replenished. There is a second cap in which a small orifice, about the size of a thick pin is left. Holding the pigskin at arm's length, the drinker squeezes it until a small stream of wine runs out and falls into his open mouth. Of course I tried to follow the national custom in drinking, and the result was that before I could get the proper range of the little jet of wine between the bottle's mouth and my own, I received about a wineglassful of the liquor upon my shirt-front, much to my discomfiture and to the amusement of the Carlist soldiers.

I found eight guns and two mortars about half a mile from battery No. 1, and learned that these guns had—as already stated—been brought from the other batteries the previous day. In Fort No. 1, there are four Whitworth guns, and a couple of Vavasseurs, which were firing shells at Fort Mendivil, the fire being returned by the Republicans. As several of these shells burst in the immediate vicinity of the battery, I deemed discretion the better part of valor and did not remain there for more than half an hour. On my way back I met the special correspondent of the *Herald*, and we returned in company to Hendaye. Don Carlos did not visit the batteries yesterday, but was at Puncha, and went some way along the road toward Betrobie. I had the pleasure of seeing "*Le Roi*" at some little distance when I was descending from St. Marcial. He was returning from Puncha to Anderlasse, which town is made the headquarters for the time being, a house belonging to an English mining company being occupied by Don Carlos and his suite. He is a fine-looking man, with a very commanding figure, about 6 feet 2 inches in height. He wears a black beard and whiskers, cut pretty close to the face, and, speaking only by the distant view I had of his Majesty, through a field-glass, he is in appearance a very *beau ideal* of what a Sovereign should be. There were many tall men upon the staff of "*Le Roi*," but in comparison with himself some of them looked mere pigmies.

One of the greatest annoyances experienced by correspondents on the frontier and in the Spanish towns along the banks of the Bidassoa, is the difficulty of obtaining special permits to pass at any particular point. On several occasions I have passed a Carlist post early in the morning where my ordinary frontier passport sufficed, and on my return at night have found an order had been received to allow no one to return without a special permit from an officer who was some miles off, and in search of whom I had to go at once. Great apprehension is felt that some Republican agent may cross at Puncha and make an attempt upon the life of Don Carlos. To prevent this a list of persons was furnished to the Captain of the Guard at Puncha this morning, with strict injunctions to allow no one to pass unless his name appeared on the roll. On arriving at Puncha a couple of hours ago, I found my name was not mentioned; indeed, the list consisted solely of Spanish names, not a single correspondent being down on it. Finding the guard inexorable, I was just thinking of returning to the French side of the Bidassoa and crossing higher up, but changed my mind a few moments afterward, when I observed a couple of Englishmen approaching from Lastoula under an escort of three or four Carlist soldiers. They had attempted to get up to St. Marcial, having crossed the river near Lastoula, but the moment they placed their feet upon Spanish soil they were arrested and sent back under guard to Puncha, at which place the soldiers saw them safely back into France, the officer in command hinting that they must consider themselves fortunate in getting off so cheaply.

Nov. 10—Morning.

The great nuisance about these special passes is that one day one officer has the power to grant them, and the next day it is another. Yesterday it was the Carlist agent at Bayonne in whom the power was vested. I telegraphed to him on my return to Hendaye, and have just received a note from him saying that, for to-day, the permit must be obtained from the Count De Belascoain. It so happens that the Count is some four or five miles from Puncha, on the road to Vera, and this means a walk of fifteen miles and more.

The Republicans landed a couple of hundred men yesterday at Fontarabia, who went up to Irun later in the day. Firing on both sides has just recommenced, but there are, so far as I can see, no signs of to-day's events being different from those of the last two days. All things considered, however, I am inclined to believe that there must be an engagement near here between the two armies very shortly, before the siege is entirely raised. If not, the "bombardment of Irun" will be little better than the exploit of the brave old commander—

"Who had ten thousand men;
He marched them up a high, high hill,
And marched them down again!"

A report is current here that a German man-of-war fired upon the Carlists in the mountains near St. Sebastian on the morning of the 10th inst.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The storm of Monday was severely felt in the Bay of Fundy. Several schooners at Digby were slightly injured.

The chess match by telegraph, between the Montreal and Quebec clubs, was won by the latter by a score of 8 to 4.

Mr. Hurteau, M. P. for L'Assomption, Ontario, has been unseated by the Election Court for corrupt practice by agents.

The elections in Nova Scotia will take place on the 17th of December. The nominations will be made on the 10th of December.

Wesley Underwood, sentenced to be hanged at Palmyra, Mo., on Friday next, for the murder of Richard Menifee, in 1871, hanged himself in jail last night.

The Captain of the bark Alexander Keith, at Picton from Liverpool, reports that Samuel Harper, while furling a topsail, fell overboard and was drowned.

The report that the *Inter-Ocean* was to be published at the State capital, after the 1st of January, is pronounced false by the proprietors of the *Inter-Ocean*.

A little girl named Johnston, five years of age, residing on Albemarle street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, was burned to death yesterday by her clothes catching fire from a stove.

Charles Benson (white) and Hattie Neal, (colored,) of Memphis, Tenn., were committed to jail yesterday, in default of bail, for having intermarried, in violation of the State law.

The Governor General of Canada gave a State dinner on Tuesday night, to Major General Smyth, and also gave one to Bishop Duhamel, the new Roman Catholic Bishop, last evening.

A special committee of the Lowell City Council, headed by the Mayor, will visit New-York on Wednesday next to inspect the working of petroleum gas, with a view of introducing it in Lowell, Mass.

D. B. Frink, ex-editor of the Truckee *Republican*, was shot and instantly killed at Truckee, Nevada, on Sunday night by an unknown man. Frink was a member of the Vigilance Committee of that place.

An exhibition game of billiards at Burnstead Hall, Boston, last night, between Vignaux and Ubassy resulted in Ubassy's defeat in forty-five innings by a score of 490 to 500. Vignaux's average was 11 1-19.

The sixteen-year-old son of John Dinan, road master of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was run over and instantly killed at Bethlehem, yesterday by a coal train on which he had taken passage from Freemansburg.

A considerable number of principals and agents for large iron manufacturing firms, are in Ontario awaiting the award of the Public Works Department on the tenders for supplying iron for the Canada Pacific Railway.

Two accidents occurred on the Boston Eastern Railroad last night. B. R. Harris, aged twenty-five, jumped from a train and was run over and instantly killed. John Sugden, aged forty, was struck by an engine, and will probably die.

Hon. Mr. Wilmot, Ex-Governor of New-Brunswick, has been appointed arbitrator on behalf of the Dominion in the matter of the boundary line between Ontario and Manitoba. Chief Justice Richards will represent Ontario, and an expert is also appointed between the two Governments.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

TRIAL OF M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER—HIS CONNECTION WITH THE TERRITORIAL BANK OF SPAIN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1874.

I have no doubt that my statements about the elections of Sunday last were seen to be incorrect before getting into type, for half an hour after mailing my letter I was very anxious to recall it. Late in the night the reporters who went to the Ministry of the Interior were informed that M. Fievet, in the Nord, had some 10,000 votes ahead, and that the communes to be heard from could not make up this difference. Several Conservative journals claimed the victory for him in the morning, when the fact was that he was badly beaten by his Radical competitors. This gives the result that was anticipated, for so long as these partial elections are continued, the Radical, the Republican, and the Bonapartist Parties will each gain one seat in every three elections. If the Republicans and Radicals go together they will win in all the departments containing cities or large manufacturing towns, but when each brings forward a candidate, the Bonapartist will pass, as in the Oise, although the Duc De Mouchy had a majority over his two adversaries put together. The *Moniteur* and one or two other Orleanist journals came out openly against the Duke, a fact which helped to bring more prominently into notice the complete discomfiture of that party. Any candidate patronized by it or by the Septennate stands every chance of coming out the last upon the list.

Yesterday began the trial of M. Clement Duvernois, for the affair of the Territorial Bank of Spain. I have already made some reference to this matter, stating that, in the opinion of his friends, M. Duvernois would have tided over the crisis if the law had not stepped in and closed his doors. The prosecution, however, takes the ground that he could only have gone on from bad to worse, the speculation being a bad one from the start. The man who came before the court yesterday, to answer to the charge of swindling, is one of the journalists who have shown the greatest amount of talent during the past few years. In 1868 he was the principal editor of the *Liberté*, when his articles attracted the attention of Napoleon III. He was then supporting a thesis which had always been the Emperor's favorite hobby—the alliance between Cæsarism and Democracy. Finding that there was something above the ordinary run in the writer of the articles in question, the Emperor sent for him and had an interview of unusual length. The result was the foundation of the *Peuple Français*, a journal that made the Emperor happy for many months. It was *his* journal, and in his hours of leisure he wrote articles for it, or jotted down notes to be worked up by *his* editor-in-chief, M. Clement Duvernois. In it the sovereign gave publicity to his ideas upon the great question above named, upon the alliance of capital and labor, upon co-operative societies and public charities, in a word, upon all the variations of monarchical-socialism, which afterward led to the term Liberal Empire, or *L'Empire Libéral*.

During this period M. Duvernois made use of his influence to get himself elected to the Chamber. The Emperor was nothing loth to aid his protégé in becoming a Deputy, and the election in the Hautes-Alpes was made at great cost, and M. Duvernois was chosen; but the Government did not regret the affair, since it brought in a new element, and gave it the support of a young, energetic, and intelligent Deputy, who had won fame enough as a friend of the working-classes to have run upon the opposition ticket, or to have been elected on the Radical ticket as things are to-day. The Deputy Duvernois was equal to the journalist, and he did not disappoint the hopes of his patron or of his friends. In little more than a year he was a Minister of State, and a man high in the councils of the nation. He was then but thirty-five years of age, and few men could boast of more rapid strides upon the road to fortune and to fame.

It was when Minister of Agriculture and Commerce that he performed the remarkable feat of provisioning Paris in only three weeks. It was a veritable *tour de force*. Not one of those who, during the war, had unlimited resources at command and all the time they required, did half as much in three months as M. Duvernois did in twenty-one days. It was entirely due to him that Paris was able to hold out so long, for after his fall nothing of importance entered the city up to the day of the investment. Yet, after handling millions every day, M. Duvernois retired so sadly in want of money that he had to borrow of M. De Girardin to pay his rent. The war over, he borrowed money to found *L'Ordre*, the Bonapartist organ, and as this was successful from the first, he sold it to M. Dugué De La Fauconnerie for 100,000 francs. It was at this time that certain French and Spanish capitalists were looking for a competent man to revive the Territorial Bank of Spain, a kind of Credit-Foncier, for a concession had been obtained before the war by M. Fornerod, Director of the Swiss Credit-Foncier. It was the arrival of the war that prevented him from putting the shares upon the market long ago. The Marquis De Remissa had a share in the concession, and he warmly recommended M. Duvernois for this post. The latter accepted, and in the enthusiasm of the moment took it upon himself to procure loans upon the octrois of the bank, treating at once with the banker Caperon. This person was supposed to have an enormous fortune, and his aid was solicited when any great affair was to be launched. He was to furnish four millions to the bank, but, after leading M. Duvernois into all sorts of scrapes, he finally ran away to Belgium, forfeiting a bail-bond of 300,000 francs for his appearance to answer to another charge, and taking 800,000 francs from the bank to which he was to give four millions. Not discouraged by this, M. Duvernois went to Holland to treat with the bankers Oberkliff, and obtained 2,500,000 from them; but they, too, failed in a singular manner, getting into difficulties with the law, and M. Duvernois then turned his attention to Italy. Meantime the public were invited to invest in the bank, and to deposit their money there for security, and, since the speculation was bad at that time, the French law regards this in the light of *escroquerie*. M. Duvernois had just managed to raise two millions more to help the bank out of its difficulties, when he learned by telegraph that the bank had been seized, and that all the projectors were to be tried for swindling. He gave back the money just obtained, and, contrary to the advice of his friends, came to Paris and gave himself up. He was nine months in prison, six being in close confinement, before being brought up for trial. Yesterday M. Duvernois was examined, and to-day and to-morrow the chief witnesses are to be heard.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE INSURANCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Mayor Stokley presented to the councils to-day a communication from the fire insurance companies doing business in this city, asking for a reorganization of the fire alarm telegraph system, which was established eighteen years ago. It has not been improved by new inventions and has now become unreliable. The matter was referred.

NEW PARTY MAKERS' CONVENTION.

FIFTY OR SIXTY GENTLEMEN ASSEMBLED IN INDIANAPOLIS TO FORM A NEW PARTY ON A NATIONAL CURRENCY PLATFORM.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 25.—A special dispatch from Indianapolis to-day, says: Between fifty and sixty gentlemen met here to-day, to take measures to found a new national political party based upon a national currency platform. Horace H. Day, of New York, Alexander Campbell, of Illinois, Alexander Troup, of Connecticut, and L. A. Wood, of Kentucky, were among the most prominent men in attendance. James Buchanan, of Indianapolis, was elected president; L. O. Wood, and two Indianians, were chosen vice presidents. A committee of thirteen was appointed to make a declaration of principles, and to report this evening. The platfrom is understood to be very brief, re-affirming in effect the financial plank of the Indiana Independents, for the abolishment of the national banks, and the substitution of legal-tenders and interconvertible notes. The preliminary national meeting will be held in Cleveland, O., in March or April next, when the propriety of nominating a Presidential candidate will be discussed. Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New-Jersey, Kentucky, New-York, and Ohio, are represented. Letters were received from George P. Drew, of New-Jersey, Henry Carey Baird, of Philadelphia, John A. Thompson, of West Virginia, and others, favoring the movement.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 25.—The Independent Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock to-night, and was addressed by their Chairman, Hon. James Buchanan, who also read letters from a number of gentlemen identified with the movement who had been invited to attend but could not be present. Among them were: L. Worthington Morrow, of Ohio; Wallace B. Broome, of the New-York *Mercantile Bulletin*, and D. A. Mahoney, of the *Daily Telegraph*. All of these gentlemen warmly commended the objects of the meeting, and assured Mr. Buchanan of their heartiest sympathy therewith, and regretted that circumstances prevented their being present. The committee appointed at the morning session on organization and declaration of principles made the following report:

In view of the great sufferings to which many of the industrial interests of the country are now subjected by reason of vicious legislation, in relation to the finances of the nation; by reason of discriminating and extortionate rates of transportation between the various market points of the country, and the producers, and unjust discrimination in our revenue system, by which certain interests of this country are promoted at the expense of other interests, all of which are evils demanding reform: and, as after years of importunity to existing parties no redress of these flagrant abuses has been afforded to the people by these parties, we realize the necessity of a new political organization of the people, by the people and for the people, to restrain the aggressions of combined capital upon the rights and interests of the masses; to reduce taxation, correct abuses, and to purify all the departments of the Government. Your committee, to whom was referred the subject of setting forth a declaration of principles, as a basis upon which to call a preliminary national convention, have naturally considered the same, and believing that the proper solution of the money question more deeply affects the national interests of the people than any other one question, and that it directly and indirectly affects all other economical questions in issue before the people, therefore, we recommend the following basis of union:

First—It is the duty of the Government to establish a monetary system, based upon public faith and the resources of the nation in harmony with the genius of the Government, and adapted to the demands of legitimate business. To this end, circulating notes of all national and State banks, as well as all local currency, should be withdrawn from circulation, and paper money issued by the Government directly to the people, without the intervention of any banking corporation, which money shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, duties on imports included. This money to be interchangeable, at the option of the holder, with registered Government bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3.65 per cent. per annum.

Second—The interest on the present public debt, and that portion of the principal of the same which is by the express terms of the law creating it payable in coin, shall be so paid.

Your committee further reccommend a National Convention of all the people who can agree to the foregoing financial proposition to assemble at Cleveland, O., on the 11th of March, 1875, to perfect a national platform and to appoint a time and place for holding a national Independent Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, and all who fully indorse the foregoing basis of union shall be cordially invited to participate. The said convention shall be a mass convention, but all votes therein shall be taken by States, and that each State shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to twice the number of its representatives in the National Congress.

Your committee further nominate and recommend for a National Executive Committee, with power to add to their numbers, and to change the date of the preliminary National Convention if the exigency require, the following gentlemen: Robert Schilling, Cleveland; R. F. Trevelick, Detroit; A. A. Cameron, Chicago; E. M. Davis, Philadelphia; Thomas Buchanan, Indianapolis; E. A. Olleman, Indianapolis; J. S. Campbell, Rockville; J. R. M. Hazelett, Greencastle, Ind.; L. A. Wood, Louisville, Ky.; A. L. Ogg, Greenfield, Ind.; A. H. Carr, Alexandria, Ind.; R. A. Thompson, Bluntsville, Ind.; Ovenson Walcott, White County, Ind.; Thomas Jones, Lafayette, Ind.; John A. Thompson, Summit Point, W. Va., and S. M. Smith, Kenawonee, Ill.

E. A. OLLEMAN, Indianapolis, Chairman.

T. B. BUCHANAN, Indianapolis, Secretary.

The report was, after considerable discussion, unanimously adopted, and the convention adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—1 A. M.—Generally clear weather prevails in the Middle and Southern States east of the Mississippi River, with northerly winds, lower temperature, and increased pressure; the barometer has fallen west of the Mississippi, with clear weather and lower temperature in the South-west and increased cloudiness and higher temperature in the North-west; the temperature continues below freezing in the lake region, with south-west winds and generally cloudy weather.

The Cumberland has risen two feet and a half at Nashville. The Ohio has risen at Pittsburg, Evansville, and Paducah. The Allegheny has risen at Freeport. The Monongahela has fallen at Morgantown and Brownsville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and the upper lake region, cloudy weather will prevail, with south-east to south-west winds, rising temperature, falling barometer, and light rain or snow north of Missouri and near Lake Superior.

For New-England, the Middle and South Atlantic States, generally clear weather, north or west winds, no decided change in temperature, and rising barometer on the coast.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio valley generally clear weather, rising temperature, winds veering to easterly or southerly and slowly falling barometer.

For the canal region of New-York the temperature will continue below freezing during Thursday night.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	39°	27°	3 P. M.	40°	37°
6 A. M.	38°	26°	6 P. M.	34°	33°
9 A. M.	36°	28°	9 P. M.	31°	32°
12 M.	40°	35°	12 P. M.	28°	..

Average temperature yesterday........ ....

Average temperature for corresponding date last year........35¾°

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TWO KEEPERS GORED BY A RHINOCEROS IN THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, LONDON—THE LIBEL SUIT AGAINST DR. KENEALY.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A rhinoceros, weighing seven tons, fatally gored two of the keepers of the animals in the Zoological Gardens to-day.

The libel case of Mrs. Pittendreigh against Dr. Kenealy came on for trial to-day. The plaintiff failed to produce evidence proving that Dr. Kenealy was the editor of *The Englishman*, the paper in which the alleged libelous article was published, and the case was dismissed.

Arthur Orton was in court for the purpose of testifying, but his evidence being unnecessary, he was returned to Millbank Prison.

RUSSIAN INTEREST IN THE CONSOLIDATION OF POWER IN SPAIN WITH A VIEW TO RECOGNITION.

LONDON, Nov. 26—5 A. M.—Dispatches from Berlin say that Prince Gortchakoff has directed the Russian representative at Madrid to report without delay on the progress of Marshal Serrano's Government toward the consolidation of its power, with a view to formal recognition.

The *Standard* states that there is reason to believe that the recent interviews between Bismarck and Gortchakoff resulted in the removal of their personal differences; also, in the adoption of a common policy by Russia and Germany, in consequence of which the former will speedily recognize the present Government of Spain, Russia's previous refusal to do so having been owing to Gortchakoff's personal influence.

SPAIN.

NEW-YORK CORRESPONDENTS IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

HENDAYE, Nov. 25.—Mr. MacGahan, correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, and Mr. Buckland, correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, were recently arrested by the Republicans at Fontarabia. The latter has been released. Mr. MacGahan is still in custody, but steps have been taken for his release.

AN UNPLEASANT PLACE TO BE ARRESTED—THE DIGNITY OF THE MAYOR OF FONTARABIA DISREGARDED.

HENDAYE, Nov. 25.—Messrs. Buckland and MacGahan, correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES and *Herald*, were arrested while crossing the Santiago River, notwithstanding they had passports. These, the officer making the arrests, refused to examine. The correspondents were subjected to great indignity. In Fontarabia they were confined in an outhouse for three hours, and then removed to a cell swarming with vermin.

The order for their release was received to-day. Mr. MacGahan was detained, however, because he used some threatening language toward the Mayor of Fontarabia. The latter has begun a civil action against Mr. MacGahan, but it is supposed that the complaint will not be pressed.

REPULSE OF CARLISTS—IRUN AGAIN INVESTED BY CARLISTS.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—A body of Carlists attacked San Marcial to-day, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Another large force of Carlists has again surrounded Irun, and approached within 500 yards of the walls of the city. They opened a heavy fire to-day, to which the garrison replied with artillery.

THE MINISTERIAL CANDIDATE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

ROME, Nov. 25.—Signor Biancheri, the Ministerial candidate, was to-day elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of sixty-four votes over Signor Depretis, the nominee of the Left.

APPOINTMENT OF A FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATOR FOR CUBA.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—Senor Mardi has been appointed head of the financial administration of Cuba.

FRANCE.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DISMISSAL OF TOWN AUTHORITIES.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—M. Chaband-Latour, Minister of the Interior, has dismissed the Mayor and Deputies of the Town of Melun, Department of Seine-et-Marne, from office because they signed an address recommending electors to vote according to their political principles.

CONVICTION OF CLEMENT DUVERNOIS, AND SENTENCE OF TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Clement Duvernois, tried for swindling operations in connection with the Territorial Bank of Spain, has been found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs. Jauret, convicted on the same charge, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and 500 francs fine. Capron and Rosette two other accomplices, in default of appearance before the court, were condemned each to five years' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs. MM. Fornerod Barre and Alexandre Duvernois, implicated in the same affair, were acquitted.

Mr. Bancroft Davis, the United States Minister to Germany, who has been in this city a few days, leaves to-morrow for Berlin.

RUSSIA.

THE NEW CONFERENCE ON THE INTERNATIONAL USAGES OF WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has a special dispatch from St. Petersburg, stating that Russia is desirous of enlarging the scope of the new conference on the international usages of war by making the resolutions applicable to a wider territory. The South American States will be invited to participate in the deliberations. It is also hoped that the United States of North America will be represented at the conference.

SAN DOMINGO.

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE WITH SPAIN.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—Advices from San Domingo to the 13th inst. have been received. The preliminary negotiations for a treaty of amity and commerce between Spain and the Dominican Republic have been successfully concluded. The principal clause provides for the perfect neutrality of San Domingo in all matters pertaining to Cuba.

The treaty between Hayti and San Domingo has not yet been signed.

GERMANY.

COUNT VON ARNIM NO LONGER UNDER POLICE SURVEILLANCE.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The Government has relaxed the rigor of Count Von Arnim's imprisonment. He is no longer under Police surveillance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FIGHT ON AN AMERICAN SHIP JUST GOING TO SEA.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—As the American ship Nancy Pendleton, Capt. Pendleton, was leaving the harbor of Cardiff yesterday a disturbance broke out on board, a steam tug, which was passing, heard reports of fire-arms and one of the ship's crew afterward shouted that a man was shot. A fight was going on with axes, and several men were shockingly wounded.

The ship proceeded to sea, and no further particulars could be obtained by the tug, which was obliged to return to her dock.

THE DIRECT CABLE.

HEAVY WEATHER—THE CABLE TO BE AGAIN BUOYED.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A telegram from the cable steamer Faraday, dated yesterday, says operations were delayed by unfavorable weather.

Another dispatch, dated to-day, says: "The gale is not abating. We shall buoy the cable. Depth of water, 834 fathoms."

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE WARWICKSHIRE AND LEAMINGTON HUNT MEETING—THE GREAT MIDLAND COUNTIES' HANDICAP WON BY LOUISE VICTORIA.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The great Midland Counties' Handicap was run to-day at the Warwickshire and Leamington Hunt meeting, which commenced yesterday. The race was won by Mr. Cartwright's Louise Victoria, who, at the Autumn meeting at Liverpool, carried off the Liverpool Cup from a field of twenty. Chance came in second and Lady Alice third. Out of sixty-two subscribers ten horses started, four to one being laid against Louise Victoria, six to one against Chance, and seven to one against Lady Alice. The following is a summary of the race:

THE GREAT MIDLAND COUNTIES' HANDICAP of twenty-five sovereigns each, fifteen sovereigns forfeit, with 200 sovereigns added, for three-year olds and upward; winners extra; the second to receive twenty sovereigns out of the stakes; entrance three sovereigns, the only liability if declared out: closed with sixty-two subscribers; distance two miles.

Mr. W. S. Cartwright's ch. m. Louise Victoria, 5 years, by Marsyas, dam Princess of Wales. 1

Mr. Dawson's b. c. Chance, 4 years, by Wingrave, dam Locket. 2

Mr. Groucock's ch. f. Lady Alice, 3 years, by Trumpeter, dam Lady Palmerston. 3

CUBA.

DEATH OF THE FRENCH CONSUL GENERAL OF CUBA—DAMAGE TO AN AMERICAN SCHOONER.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—M. Markinn, French Consul General of Cuba, died in this city suddenly this morning.

The American schooner Theresa G., from Shieldsboro, Miss., for Cardenas, has put in here to repair damages sustained in the gale of the 16th inst.

MEXICO.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS—THE STATE LEGISLATURES FAVOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SENATE.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 17, via HAVANA, Nov. 23.—A majority of the Legislatures of the States of the Mexican Republic have approved of the establishment of a Senate Chamber. They have also approved of other constitutional reforms which are to be declared integral parts of the constitution, commencing Sept. 16, 1875.

THE ARMY.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR GENERAL MARCY—OFFICERS' SERVANTS—DESERTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—R. B. Marcy, Inspector General of the Army, in his annual report says:

Since the prohibitory enactment frequent emergencies have occurred where it was absolutely impossible for officers to hire civilian servants at any price, and they have been driven to the alternative of doing servants' work themselves and neglecting their appropriate duties or violating the law by using the voluntary labor of soldiers. It would be a violation of the law if a commissioned officer employed and paid an enlisted man, who, with his own consent, and in the interests of military duty, performed servant's work for him. The officer must, therefore, when he cannot procure the services of a civilian, either feed, groom, and attend to his own horse, cook his own meals, wash his own linen, black his own boots, and perform all the necessary servants' work, which would leave him but little time to attend to the wants of his men and his other military duties, or he must take upon himself the consequence of violating the law. A repeal of the law before cited would, doubtless, meet the exigencies of the service at this time by placing this subject where it formerly was, when no evil was known to result from the working of the system.

An extract is made from Col. Sackett's report, in which he says: "Our army contains many deserters. It is not an uncommon thing to find men in the ranks who have deserted from the service four or five times, and in some few cases as many as six or seven times. A remedy is much needed, and should be devised, to prevent this wholesale desertion, or at least to prevent soldiers who have once deserted the service ever re-entering it again."

The Inspector General says: Although the ratio of desertion from the army has materially diminished during the past year, yet the number continues so great as to make this one of the most serious and perplexing evils we have to encounter in our service. Many of our superior officers have used their best endeavors to ascertain the causes which have been in operation to deprive the army of so many men by desertion within the last ten years, but as yet no satisfactory solution of the question seems to have been reached. Major Gen. Schofield, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, after having caused a searching investigation to be made upon the subject among a large number of deserters, says that the general evidence obtained from them appeared to establish three causes for the majority of desertions: First, inattention on the part of the officers to secure them proper and sufficient food; second, acts of officers and non-commissioned officers evincing prejudice or cruelty toward them; third, the too hard labor required of them.

The evidence adduced from our inspection reports justifies the conclusion that one of the chief causes of the numerous desertions from troops serving in the West, and especially within the mining districts, may be found in the fact that labor there is in demand at much higher wages than soldiers receive from the Government, and the protection given to deserters by their employers generally precludes the possibility of their apprehension by the military authorities. That our soldiers are better fed, clothed, and paid than those of any other army in the world, and, as a general rule, are kindly treated and cared for, does not admit of a question, but they do not, any more than the frontier settlers who harbor and protect them, seem to look upon desertion as a violation of their oaths of enlistment, or as a crime of much magnitude. I am, therefore, fully impressed with the conviction that the remedy suggested in my last annual report would prove more efficacious in suppressing the evil than any other that has been suggested. It is that desertion be constituted, by legislative enactment, a felony cognizable by our civil courts of criminal jurisdiction, the offenders to be arrested by Marshals and Deputies like other criminals, but the jurisdiction to be concurrent with that of military courts. This, I am confident, would have the effect of educating and impressing the public mind with a proper sense of the heinousness of the offense, and prevent evil-disposed persons from giving aid and protection to deserters.

WASHINGTON.

THE SAFE-BURGLARY JURY STILL OUT.

CHARACTER OF THE CHARGE OF JUDGE HUMPHREYS—OBSERVANCE OF THANKSGIVING—NEW-ENGLAND INFLUENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The safe burglary case has at last gone to the jury, who are this evening considering their verdict. The prospect of any agreement being reached this evening is very doubtful, though Judge Humphreys informed the jury he would be in readiness to receive their verdict as late as 10 o'clock. The jury has been five weeks upon this case, and have been permitted to join their families but once or twice during the time, and a desire to be at home on Thanksgiving Day will stimulate the desire to agree. The charge of the Judge was very long, filling eight closely printed columns of the *Evening Star*. It was tedious and prolix, but on the whole very fair, and he laid the law before the jury without any bias which would lead them to infer that he had himself formed a judgment as to the facts. This burglary or conspiracy was at first placed conspicuously before the country because of the expectations formed by some persons that several high officers, especially Gov. Shepherd, would be implicated. But since it has resulted in placing before the criminal bar as defendants several men not of very great importance to the country or to politics, the case has had no general interest beyond the somewhat remarkable character of the charges and the evidence, which certainly contains all the material for a romance. The defendants have heretofore had a good reputation, and Harrington, especially, is a young lawyer of much promise. There can be no doubt that people here generally believe the charges of conspiracy are well founded, but whether the evidence before the court is strong enough to remove all doubt and warrant a verdict of guilty is a question which the verdict alone will determine. Judge Humphreys addressed the jury as though they were expected to agree, regardless of the time they might need to bring their minds together.

THANKSGIVING.

The preparations for Thanksgiving Day in the city have been such as to indicate that to-morrow will be more generally observed by the citizens of Washington than ever before. This city, which has followed the practice of the South in making Christmas the great holiday of the year, is responding in this respect more and more to New-England influences, so that while Christmas is not less observed, Thanksgiving is much more celebrated than formerly. The departments closed at noon to-day, and will be closed to-morrow, and private business will be almost wholly suspended.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MERCHANT VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following information relative to the tonnage owned in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1874:

	Numbers.	Tons.
Atlantic and Gulf Coasts	21,465	2,967,715.30
Western Rivers	1,564	373,464.59
Northern Lakes	4,823	758,838.84
Pacific Coast	1,195	164,418.96
Unrigged Vessels not reported	2,936	331,446.00
Total, 1874	31,923	4,595,883.73
Total, 1873	31,684	4,468,046.81
Increase in 1874 over 1873	239	127,836.91

The tonnage is classified as follows:

	Numbers.	Tons.
Sailing Vessels	17,226	2,257,154.23
Steam Vessels	3,958	1,116,425.42
Unrigged Vessels	7,803	890,858.07
Unrigged Vessels not reported	2,936	331,445.74
Total	31,923	4,595,883.46

Previous to the passage of the act of April 18, 1874, canal and other boats employed on inland waters or canals were required to be enrolled and licensed under the provisions of the act of Feb. 18, 1793, if they entered navigable waters, and from the fact of such enrollment and license were included in the returns of tonnage belonging to the several districts of the United States June 30, 1873. The act of April 18, 1874, exempts this class of boats, with but few exceptions, from enrollment and license, and hence they do not appear in the returns of tonnage belonging to the several customs districts June 30, 1874. The difference between the tonnage of unrigged vessels reported June 30, 1873, and that reported June 30, 1874, is assumed to be the amount dropped in consequence of the passage of the last-named act.

NAVY ORDERS.

Chief Engineer Francis C. Dade has been ordered to duty in charge of engineers' stores at the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va.; Gunner Augustus F. Thompson, to the Navy-yard at New-York; Paymaster A. J. Clark, to the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H. Paymaster W. N. Tratmouth has been detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to settle his accounts, and then ordered to the receiving-ship New-Hampshire; Paymaster Rufus Park, from the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Brooklyn. Paymaster George R. Watkins is detached from the receiving-ship New-Hampshire and ordered to settle his accounts. Gunner John R. Granger is detached from the Navy-yard at New-York and ordered to the Worcester. Gunner T. B. Watkins is detached from the Worcester and ordered to the Naval Magazine, Chelsea, Mass. Gunner E. J. Beacham is detached from the Naval Magazine, Chelsea, Mass., and placed on waiting orders.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $15,379,563 special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $55,865,000; coin, $87,415,179, including $22,978,700 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $299,555. The national bank notes received for redemption to-day amounted to $376,000.

THANKSGIVING.

The clerks in several of the Executive Departments of the Government were allowed to leave at noon to-day to prepare for Thanksgiving Day. All the departments will be closed to-morrow.

CONSOLIDATION OF REVENUE DISTRICTS.

The First, Second, and Third Internal Revenue Collection Districts of Mississippi have been consolidated into two districts, and A. P. Shattuck and Michael Shaughnessy have been retained respectively as collectors in the First and Second Districts. The two new districts correspond with the two Judicial Districts of the State.

LIGHT MONEY FROM FOREIGN VESSELS.

The Secretary of the Treasury construes the provision of the Revised Statutes requiring the collection of light money from all foreign vessels entering the United States, to refer only to cases in which, prior to June 22, 1874, the date of the passage of the statute, the money would have been collected. He is of opinion that the law stands as heretofore.

APPOINTMENTS.

N. H. Gettenry has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the First Illinois District; Daniel G. Warden was appointed Ganger for the Second Tennessee District; and J. H. Grovener Gauger for the Sixth Kentucky District.

ARMY ORDERS.

Col. Charles R. Woods, Second Infantry, has been ordered to report to Major Gen. Hancock, President of the Retiring Board, in New-York City. First Lieut. Almon L. Varney, of the Ordnance Department, has been ordered to report to the Department of Missouri for duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of that department.

DEATH OF A NAVY OFFICER.

The Navy Department has received information of the death of Lieut. J. B. Smith, United States Navy, which occurred at Stafford, Vt., on the 19th inst.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE BY MEANS OF NUMBERS. An easy method whereby people of different nations may readily communicate with each other. New-York: BRENTANO, No. 33 Union square. 1874.

Until the time shall have come when one language will be universal throughout the nations of the world, the system proposed in this little book offers a very fair substitute as a means of intercommunication between people of different nationalities. The idea which has been carried out in its pages is not altogether new. It has been acted upon for facilitating the conveyance of messages by telegraph across the Atlantic, and we believe with advantage. The only difference is one of detail. In that case any given number represents a sentence, after the fashion of the maritime code. In this instance each number represents a word, sentences being formed by the union of numbers; and these again correspond with the same meaning in all the languages.

We do not consider that the acquirement of a modern language, sufficient, at least, for all ordinary purposes, is a matter of very much difficulty, nor that when attained it need imply a great degree of credit to the individual. But it is of great utility. So long, however, as people will not take the necessary trouble, an easy substitute is acceptable, and may be valuable. Although the present edition is comparatively limited in extent, the system itself is very well elaborated for the inflexions of words and the construction of compound sentences. And it is not so complex that it may not be sufficiently understood after a very little careful application. The pronouns and articles are numbered from 1 to 20, the prepositions from 21 to 42, the adverbs and conjunctions from 43 to 80, the adjectives from 81 to 100, the nouns from 101 to 180, and the verbs from 181 to 260. There are, then, very simple arrangements for converting one part of speech to another, as adjectives to nouns or adverbs, nouns or verbs to adjectives, &c., so that the index is complete for many more words than the actual number indicated. The languages for which the book is adapted are five—English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian, but this number can readily be multiplied to any required extent. To persons with whom a facility for communicating with foreigners in their own language is desirable, we cannot do better than recommend an examination of the book for themselves. It is small and inexpensive. But in illustration of the manner in which the design is worked out we will take one sentence from among the examples at the end: "The rooms in these houses are very small." Referring to the index, and paying due regard to the rules for inflection, &c., we find these words represented by the following numbers: 1=159: 35—14=138: 0: 13 73—97. Then turning to the French index we find that these figures represent the words, "Les chambres dans ces maisons sont très petites;" or in the Spanish index they stand against the words, "Los cuartos en estas casas son muy pequeñas;" and in the German, "Die Zimmer in diesen Häusern sind sehr klein;" and so on. We have intimated that the process is simple. It can be mastered readily by any person of ordinary intelligence in an hour or two, so that the facilities it affords can readily be appreciated.

WHISPERS FROM FAIRY LAND. By Right Hon. E. H. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN, M. P. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen is one of the most successful of modern writers of fairy tales. We will not go so far as to say that he is as good as Hans Christian Andersen, but his stories have great merit and originality of their own, and the young folks, as we know from careful inquiry, are strongly in their favor. In the present volume we have seven capital tales, suitable for youngsters of nine or ten years of age and upward. They are entitled the "Lost Prince," the "History of a Rook," the "Silver Fairies," "The Witches' Island," "Harry's Dream," "The Red Baron," and "The Two Etonians." We cannot pretend that we have read all these, but we *have* read "The Lost Prince" and the "Red Baron," and both are excellent. As a contribution to Christmas literature this year, the volume will prove very acceptable to all present-givers. It is well illustrated and beautifully printed.

THE NATURALIST ON THE RIVER AMAZONS. By HENRY WALTER BATES, F. L. S. Third edition. London: JOHN MURRAY. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1875.

This work has already gained a wide popularity, and now that the Messrs. Roberts, of Boston, have obtained the right of publication in this country, it ought to become known to a still larger class of readers. A more charming narrative of travel has seldom been written. Mr. Bates is a very eminent naturalist, and he spent ten active years of his life in the region which he here describes, studying the fauna and flora of the country, and making drawings of everything which was curious or interesting. The result of his notes and sketches is contained in this volume, which has been printed with the care for which the house of John Murray has long been famous. To anybody who is going on a journey, or who likes to read good travels by the fireside, we cannot recommend a better companion than *The Naturalist on the Amazons.*

THE HAPPY HOUR: or Holiday Fancies and Every-day Facts for Young People. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This handsome book consists, as the title implies, of a mixture of fact and fancy. There are many good stories, poetry collected from various sources, and articles of more solid interest, in which useful information is given on things of common life—such as the making of cork, the mode in which sponge is obtained, and similar subjects. The illustrations are numerous—one at least on every page. They, like the reading matter, have evidently been gathered from different sources, but they are all good. It is one of the best books for children which we have seen for some time.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.—*Mischief's Thanksgiving, and other Stories.* By SUSAN COOLIDGE. With illustrations by ADDIE LEDYARD. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1874. This seems to be one of the best books of stories for children which have recently been published. It is suitable for the youngsters of from six to ten years of age, to a little court of which we have submitted it, and a verdict in its favor was unanimously pronounced. The story of Frederika Bremer's life is specially interesting, and the other chapters will be found decided successes in the nursery.... *The Child of the Tide* is a book for older children, and will be particularly prized by boys. It is written by Mrs. EDNAH D. CHENEY, and is published by Lee & Shepard, of New-York and Boston. ....*More Bed-time Stories,* by LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON, (Roberts Brothers, Boston,) needs no other recommendation than that it is quite as good as the first series, which must be familiar to many of our readers. But if any *paterfamilias* is looking for a collection of original, amusing, and innocent tales for his children, he cannot do better than buy both series of Mrs. Moulton's *Bed-time Stories.*

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Mysterious Island. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

A First French Course. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

The Heathens of the Heath. New-York: D. M. Bennett.

Nathaniel Vaughan. New-York: Asa K. Butts.

Issues of the Age. New-York: Asa K. Butts.

Sophisms of Protection. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Life and Literature in the Fatherland. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

Annual Report of the Managers of the Produce Exchange. New-York: G. H. Jones.

The Trade List Annual. New-York: Office of the Publisher's Weekly.

Zoology, Part I. London: S. Reeve & Co.

A Practical Theory on Voussoir Arches. New-York: D. Van Nostrand.

Memoirs of John Quincy Adams. Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co.

Credit Mobilier Reports. Washington: Government Printing Office.

The Treasure Hunters. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Structure and Classification of Insects. New-York: Ebell & Co.

For Better or Worse. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

The Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

The Blowpipe—A Guide to Its Use. New-York: D. Van Nostrand.

Esther Maxwell's Mistake. New-York: National Temperance Society.

The Paraclete. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

David, King of Israel. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

The Moral System. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

The Puddleford Papers. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Campaigning on the Oxus. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

The Flag of Truce. New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

The Religion of the Christ. New-York: Pott, Young & Co.

The Pre-Adamite. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A Terrible Secret. New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

The Life Cruise of Captain Ben Adams. New-York: National Temperance Society.

The Expressman and the Detective. Chicago: W. B. Keen.

Through Thick and Thin. New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

Brave and Bold. Boston: Loring.

History of Philip II. Vol. III. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Animal Mechanism. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Urbané and His Friends. New-York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

The Medical Use of Alcohol. New-York: National Temperance Society.

The Common Frog. Nature Series. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.

The American Cyclopædia. Vol. IX. New-York: D. Appleton & Co,

AN IMPORTANT CONVICTION.

THE SUPERINTENDENT AND ONE OF THE PROPRIETORS OF A STAGE LINE FOUND GUILTY OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The case of John F. Marshall and Charles Brunell, of the Broadway and Fourth Avenue Stage Line, charged by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with cruelly torturing a horse, was again resumed yesterday before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions.

Mr. Fellows, for the defense, in his summing up argument, claimed the acquittal of the accused on the ground that no cruelty had been proved.

District Attorney Horace Russell, for the prosecution, replied in an address of great ability and exhaustiveness, in which he urged the jury, as men imbued with ordinary compassion, to protect the poor dumb brutes for whom he appealed, by rendering a verdict against the defendants, who had heaped up riches from the unrequited toil of the most useful of the animal creation, and to compel the defendants to exercise in the future the ordinary instincts of humanity.

Judge Sutherland then delivered an elaborate charge on the law and evidence in the case, and the jury, without leaving their seats, found the prisoners guilty of cruelly torturing a horse, as charged in the third count of the indictment.

Mr. Fellows moved for a new trial and arrest of judgment, and Judge Sutherland set down the argument for Monday, until which time the prisoners were allowed to depart, the original surety giving his bond for their appearance.

The maximum fine under the verdict is $250, but it is almost unnecessary to explain that this trifling penalty in no way represents the magnitude and importance of the conviction obtained after a three-days' trial. Wealthy stage, railroad, and livery stable keepers have heretofore sneered at the idea of being found guilty of cruelty to animals by any jury of their fellow-citizens, and have acted in an insulting manner toward Mr. Bergh and his officers when detected in acts of cruelty. The conviction of yesterday was looked upon as one of great significance among the stage proprietors and dealers in horse flesh who were constantly in attendance during the trial. Of course, the case will be appealed.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR BEFRIENDING CHILDREN AND YOUNG GIRLS.

One of those excellent institutions which accomplish much good without ostentation and lessen great social evils with but scant resources, makes an appeal to its friends. The institution in question is that which is under the care of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, and the appeal which it makes takes the legitimate form of a lady's fair, the proceeds of which go toward its aid. The good offices of this institution are productive of much benefit; its charity is sincere and comprehensive; its functions are discharged without display; its management is prudent and economical, and it seems to have acquired the capacity of doing a maximum of good with something like a minimum of resources. The fair in its aid will commence on Dec. 1, at No. 28 Union square, (Fourth avenue.) It will be conducted by Mr. D. S. Addis Emmet, Miss A. M. Gilbert, Mrs. Mary Starr, Mrs. George V. Hecker and other ladies of the association. The association formerly held the premises Nos. 245 and 247 East Thirteenth street, but since May 1 have occupied the house No. 136 Second avenue, which they have purchased. The new house is large, and in all respects suits the objects of the association, which are the reformation of unfortunate women, and the rescuing of children of degraded and drunken parents from a life of vice. In carrying out these objects the association have been successful beyond what the means at their disposal would lead one to suppose. Three hundred girls were received in the house last year, some of whom were restored to their parents, while others received good situations. One hundred girls are now cared for by the institution. They are all taught trades, and are thus provided with the means of gaining a decent livelihood in the future. As the institution is without aid from the State or from any Church, its reliance is on the generosity of the public, to whom it appeals. Its management is particularly economical, its expenses for the past year being in the aggregate $10,255 39, of which $4,300 was expended for house rent, and $715 27 for such items as sewing-machines, repairs, furniture, books, printing, stationery, and the like.

AN INTELLIGENT DETECTIVE.

Yesterday forenoon Detective Richard O'Connor, who is attached to the District Attorney's office, while standing at the Chambers street entrance to the brown-stone Court-house, saw two suspicious-looking men pass in an express wagon. He immediately went in pursuit, stopped the wagon, and took the driver and the two men into custody. In the wagon were found two eighth casks of brandy and a case of claret. The driver, John Tighe, said that he had been hailed by the two men in Duane street, and that they had employed him to take the goods to Hamilton street. Upon investigation it was discovered that the liquors had been stolen from the upper floor of the wine and liquor store of Henry M. Adams & Co., of No. 155 Duane street, and that an entrance had been obtained by forcing the door. The whole party were taken before Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court, where the two men, who gave their names as Charles Gallagher, of No. 332 Water street, and William Eaton, of No. 337 Water street, were held to answer, on the testimony of the driver, in default of $2,000 bail each. Gallagher and Eaton are both well known to the Police, the former under the alias of Curly and the latter under that of Owens. The property recovered is worth $200.

TWO DARING BURGLARIES.

On Tuesday afternoon, during the absence of the family, the residence of Mr. J. W. Wentworth, at No. 1,937 Lexington avenue, was entered by a daring gang of burglars, who forced open the scuttle by means of a jimmy, and proceeded to ransack the house at their leisure. They succeeded in escaping safely with three gold watches and chains, a set of diamonds, a pearl cross and necklace, a set of pearl jewelry, a set of coral jewelry, a set of pearl knobs, a Roman necklace, a set of gold ear-rings, a point lace handkerchief, and a silk dress—in all valued at $5,000. The robbery, when discovered, was at once reported to Capt. Mount, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and to the Head-quarters detectives, but no clue has as yet been obtained to the thieves.

Yesterday morning, about the time the stores in Maiden lane are usually opened for the day, a wagon was driven up to the door of Boodle Brothers, fur-dealers, at No. 44½ Maiden lane. Three men immediately came out of the store carrying three large bundles, which they placed in the wagon, and then drove rapidly away. The three men were burglars, and the three bundles contained furs valued at $2,000. No clue to the thieves has been obtained by the Police.

CHARITY APPROPRIATIONS.

EFFECT OF TWO OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

DONATIONS FROM THE PUBLIC TREASURY TO PRIVATE CHARITABLE SOCIETIES PROHIBITED—NO MORE PUBLIC AID FOR RAILROADS OR OTHER COMPANIES.

Not the least important of the amendments to the Constitution recently ratified by the people is section 10 of article 8. It takes away from the Legislature the power of voting money to sustain religious or charitable societies, or to aid any association, corporate or private. The only exceptions made are in favor of the blind, the deaf and dumb, juvenile delinquents, and State educational purposes. This amendment has been practically in operation for the past three years, no appropriations having been made for charity purposes by the Legislatures of 1872, '73, and '74. This result, of course, was due to the fall of Tammany, in 1871, when Tweed and his gang were driven from power, and when a reformed Legislature was elected. Since that period no "Charity bill" has passed the Assembly, notwithstanding the persistent efforts of Democratic politicians to induce the adoption of a contrary course. Up to 1862, the appropriations by the State for charitable objects had not assumed large proportions, and the sums voted were always included in the Supply bill. In that year, however, Tweed got a separate bill introduced, known ever since as "The Charity bill," and into this were put the various items appropriated for charitable purposes. The charity appropriations, however, were kept within reasonable bounds until 1869, when they began to attract attention. In that year there was voted away of the people's money $563,608; in the following year it reached $776,150, and one year later, in 1871, it amounted to $1,040,545.

Orphan asylums, homes for the friendless, industrial schools, dispensaries, free schools, parochial schools, and other institutions of a like character participated in this grant. By its means Tweed wielded the influence of all the religious and charitable societies, more especially that of the Roman Catholic body in this City, who came in for the largest portion of the fund. By a provision in the Charity bill, the money was divided among the several counties in proportion to their respective valuations, and the sums thus awarded to each county were divided among the favored orphan asylums and institutions in proportion to the number of orphans and homeless persons maintained in them during the year. This plan, while apparently fair on its face, gave New-York and Brooklyn such a large share of the appropriation as to place these cities under the control of the "Boss." His successor, John Kelly, was not unmindful of this, and he consequently did his best to defeat the passage of the amendment in question.

A TIMES reporter yesterday had a conversation with a prominent lawyer on the effect of this amendment as regards future appropriations by the State for charitable objects. The gentleman here referred to is well qualified to express an opinion on this subject, as he assisted in drawing up this particular amendment, and, indeed, took an active part in framing all the recent amendments to the State Constitution. Heretofore, he said, the Constitution of this State forbade any discrimination or preference in favor of any form of religion or any religious sect, (article 1, section 3,) and the Constitution of the United States forbids Congress making any law respecting the establishment of religion or preventing the free exercise thereof, (article 1 of first set of amendments made to the Constitution in 1789.) Notwithstanding these two constitutional declarations, the Legislature of this State, and cities and towns in the State, since the adoption of the Constitution of 1846, had fallen into the annual practice of making large appropriations of money to private corporations and undertakings, a large part of such corporations being of a *quasi* religious character, and thus appropriations to them were showing a "discrimination or preference" in favor of the religious sect or sects controlling them. Railroad corporations had obtained many millions of dollars in gifts of public money and public property, this City alone having donated $10,000,000 of public property to street railroads, and between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 of public money to the Hudson River Railroad Company to enable it to construct four tracks from Harlem River to Forty-second street, and to build tunnels and viaducts for the same. This City in three years—1869, 1870, and 1871—donated $2,273,231 39 to sectarian institutions alone, of which $1,915,956 92 was given to the institutions of a single religious sect. The State Legislature, he said, in 1871 appropriated $1,040,545 to private institutions, most of them sectarian, under the guise of a Charity bill. Exhibition companies, as well as railroad companies, were annually applying to the Legislature for either State or municipal aid, to the extent of millions of dollars, to carry on their private undertakings. In short, the evil of appropriating public money and public property to private corporations had become so flagrant that the only safety for the people in this matter was, he said, to adopt a constitutional prohibition so stringent and sweeping as, if possible, to pluck the evil up by the roots and compel in the future the application of public money and public property to public uses only, but leaving to the people the utmost freedom of action in applying their property to any private undertakings they chose.

The amendment, section 10 of article 8, aims directly at the legislative appropriations, and it deprives, he said, the Legislature in the future of all power to make any appropriation of any money of the State or credit of the State in aid of any association, corporation, or private undertaking, excepting only the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents, and the school fund or property now or hereafter to be held by the State for educational purposes. The exception as to the blind and deaf and dumb is entirely clear and simple, and the exception as to juvenile delinquents is, on a little consideration, equally clear and simple; for none are legally designated juvenile delinquents until judicially declared such, which means simply such juveniles as by competent judicial authority are committed to the institutions for the care of juvenile delinquents. Hence the State will have power to pay for the maintenance of such delinquents in any institution to which they may be sent by judicial authority, and not otherwise.

The exception as to the school fund or property held by the State for educational purposes refers, he said, to the disposition of the annual income of about $3,000,000, now held under various names by the State for the purposes of education. This income is annually distributed to the public schools and to some higher institutions of learning. This exception does not refer to or in any way include the moneys raised annually by taxation for educational purposes, amounting in this State to about $10,000,000 a year, but this sum, however large it may be, is fully protected by this section (10) from any misappropriation to private associations, corporations, or undertakings, and it puts at rest, so far as a constitutional provision can do it, the cry we have so often heard for a division of the school money among the religious sects.

Another important amendment to article 8 of the Constitution is that made by section 11. Speaking of this amendment the legal gentleman already referred to said that it was confined in its operations to the powers of the minor political divisions, such as counties, cities, towns or villages, and it prohibits absolutely any county, city, town, or village from giving any public money or public property or public credit to or in aid of any individual association or corporation, or from becoming, directly or indirectly, the owners of stocks or bonds of any association or corporation, or from incurring any debt, except for public purposes, with the single exception of making such provision for the aid and support of its poor, as may be authorized by law. This cuts up by the roots and annihilates all power in these minor political divisions of the State to give public property, money, or credit to railroads or industrial exhibition companies or private corporations for educational, religious, or charitable purposes, with the simple exception, as already stated, of the aid and support of the poor. All future grants by the City Government in favor of sectarian or private schools, or any other private corporation or charity, are rendered impossible by this constitutional prohibition, except only so far as they are strictly for the relief of the poor. This will, he said, undoubtedly cut off the greater part of the so-called charitable appropriations of this City. Instead of appropriating a certain number of thousands of dollars to each one of a long series of very estimable private charitable corporations, the City now is limited and restricted to the legitimate and proper duty of direct aid in support of its poor. This may be done wholly in the public institutions, or through agencies under the public control, or, possibly, he said, the City can pay a definite sum per head for the weekly or monthly support of its poor in private charitable institutions, but it would seem to be a necessary condition, precedent to paying anything, that the paupers should be committed to such institutions by the public authorities. An institution would have no right to go into the street and collect any number of persons and call them the City's poor, and then demand from the City an appropriation of money to support them. It may be, he said, that the City will support its poor entirely in the public institutions; then it can appropriate nothing to private institutions. It may be that the City would decide to commit certain of its poor to the care of certain individuals or institutions, and then it would have the right to pay to those individuals or institutions, such price as should be agreed upon for the support of parties so committed.

Last Winter, he said, a law was passed authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to distribute the Excise money in this City to charitable institutions. After the 1st of January next all such power is by this amendment substantially taken away, because to exercise it would be a violation of this amendment to the Constitution, for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment might be giving it to the classes of institutions prohibited by this amendment. If the Excise money is in the City Treasury unappropriated to any purpose, it may be competent for the City authorities to use it as it would any other unappropriated moneys for the aid or support of its poor, or for any other legal purpose. In conclusion, the gentleman said that should the City authorities attempt, under cover of supporting the poor, to give money as heretofore to private charitable institutions, the case will be at once brought before the courts for their decision.

ANOTHER OPINION.

A TIMES reporter yesterday had a conversation also with a prominent lawyer, who is besides a member of the Legislature, on the effect of the amendment as regards future appropriations for charitable objects. He was decidedly of the opinion that the article, as amended, prohibits appropriations for orphan asylums, homes for the friendless, indigent associations, industrial schools, homes for the aged and infirm, the Children's Aid Society, convents, Five Points House of Industry, Houses of the Good Shepherd, dispensaries, and all societies of a like character. As already stated, appropriations can still be made toward the support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents. The Legislature will have power to grant appropriations to societies having special care of "juvenile delinquents," but children found wandering in the streets or found in need of protection will not come within the clause. To constitute a "delinquent," there must be a charge or complaint made by the parents, or an offense must be committed which will justify a Magistrate in sending the "delinquent" to some place of safe keeping, where he or she may be reformed.

This amendment, however, only applies to State funds. Cities like New York, Brooklyn, &c., may, he said, legally use the excise funds in maintaining charitable societies. They cannot, however, levy any special tax for such purposes. The manifest intention of the Legislature being to prohibit all aid to corporate or private institutions, it is probable that an effort will be made in the next Legislature to prevent cities from giving any assistance in the manner indicated, and so complete by legislation what the constitutional amendment left unfinished. He said that he himself will introduce a bill to make it illegal for any city or town to grant charitable appropriations out of public funds.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

IS THE LAW FORBIDDING THEM CONSTITUTIONAL—THE CASE OF MAX STRAKOSCH AGAINST THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

In the case of Max Strakosch against the Police Commissioners, already noticed in THE TIMES, argument was had yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Donohue, on a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendants from interfering with or prohibiting Sunday concerts given by plaintiff in the Grand Opera-house. The power of the Police in the premises is derived from what is known as the "Sunday Law," or "An Act to preserve Public Peace and Order." It is claimed on behalf of the plaintiff in the suit that the act in question is a local act, and being such is unconstitutional in that it has not its object expressed in its title. Mr. Charles Wehle argued the question on behalf of the plaintiff at length on the constitutional question. He claimed that the Sunday concerts did not tend to a breach of the public peace or order; that there is a distinction between Sabbath breaking and disturbing the public peace; that the object of the act is in reality to prevent a breach of the Sabbath, not to preserve the public peace, and that, therefore, its real object was not expressed in its title. Counsel cited in support of the theory that the law was unconstitutional the case of Huber, which had been carried to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall, who appeared on behalf of the Police Commissioners, while admitting that operatic music may sometimes be heard in the churches on Sunday, and, without asserting anything as to the immorality of the entertainment given by Mr. Strakosch, contended that the case of Lindenmuller, convicted some time since for a violation of the law, and whose conviction was confirmed by the General Term, settled the matter in favor of Police authority until that decision was reversed. Mr. Hall cited as additional authority the case of the Rochester Water-works. The whole matter, he said, was not a question of morality or a disturbance of the public peace, but whether the court at Chambers would respect a legal precedent as laid down to the court at General Term.

Mr. Henry Wehle briefly replied, contending that the point raised in this case had not been raised in the cases cited by Mr. Hall, and that the case of Huber, which he (counsel) had successfully carried to the Court of Appeals, was decisive on the question of the unconstitutionality of the law. Judge Donohue took the paper, reserving his decision.

THE CHILIAN INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

CHARACTER OF THE EXHIBITION—FACILITIES FOR CONTESTANTS—PRIZES AMERICA IS EXPECTED TO WIN.

The applications by residents of the United States for space in the Chilian International Exposition close this week. Dr. Stephen Rogers, Consul of Chili, in this City, and President of the New-York Commission for the Exposition, has already forwarded over sixty applications for representation, and from these it is evident that the United States will make a creditable show. Among the exhibitors are Steinway and Chickering, pianos; Ives & Co., of Providence, cotton fabrics; and the American Bridge Company. Of the articles from this country there are sewing-machines, knitting-machines, rock drills, machinery for iron and wood-working, mining machinery, railroad manufactures, and the products of the sculptor, lithographer, and engraver.

The exposition, which is the second of its kind held in Chili, will commence on the 16th of September next, at Santiago, and will continue until the 31st of December. The exposition has a twofold object—that of showing the progress which Chili has made since the exhibition of 1869, and to invite and promote the display of new products, the establishment in the country of new industries, the introduction of the latest processes in those known, and the development of the natural productions of the country and of trade in general. It also aims at the increase of the trade with America and the principal markets of Europe. All kinds of machinery employed in working wood, and in the manufacture of cloth, paper, and leather; the most approved printing presses and printing material, and machinery for mining copper, silver, and coal, are particularly acceptable for the exposition. Matters relating to public instruction will also receive marked attention. Models of school-houses for all grades, and of their furniture, as well as school-books, books for popular libraries, and apparatus employed in teaching, are especially sought.

The grounds on which the buildings are erected cover an area of two square miles, in one of the most spacious parks of the City of Santiago. The main building is called the Palace, and is remarkably well adapted to the purposes of the exposition. Very extensive preparations have been made for the accommodation of various classes of exhibitors in buildings adjacent to, but outside, the walls of the Palace. The entire buildings cover in extent about five of our City blocks, some portions of them containing two and three floors, thus providing ample space and facilities for the practical exhibition of water-power, agricultural, and other machinery. Arrangements have been made by which all articles are to be carried from this port to Santiago for a mere nominal cost. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will take charge of freight for one dollar, gold, each package of not over one ton in weight, and the South American line of steamers will take all goods for the exposition free. The privilege of exhibiting goods is also free, and the Government of Chili goes so far as to pay $40 in gold toward defraying the expenses of the passage to that country of all persons accompanying articles sent to the exposition which require exhibitors for their proper display. Among the special premiums which the United States is expected to compete for successfully are the following: $1,000 gold for the best style of narrow-gauge railroad; $1,000 gold for the best system of measuring and distributing water for the purposes of irrigation; and $500 gold for the best exploring drill adapted to mining operations of coal, iron, copper, silver, and gold.

The Commissioners who have full charge of matters relating to New-York are Dr. Stephen Rogers, President; C. Carranza, Treasurer; Arthur Villaroel, Secretary; Walter W. Evans, Ribon & Munoz, Fabbri & Chauncey, and J. B. Casablanca.

A SNEAK THIEF CAUGHT.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Charles A. Merritt, of No. 834 Broadway, started to go up stairs in the hotel of which he is proprietor. On the second floor he met a strange man who was going rapidly down stairs, and carrying a large bundle. Mr. Merritt at once collared him, and demanded his business, and what the bundle he carried contained. The fellow, who proved to be a sneak thief, made some mumbling excuse. The bundle contained two shawls, an opera glass, and some other articles, all the property of Miss Irving, a resident at the hotel. The prisoner gave his name as Antonio Martini, a Spaniard, and a cigar maker. He was arraigned before Justice Smith at Jefferson Market Police Court, and held in $1,000 bail for trial.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

COMING CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

THE MEETING TO BE HELD IN RICHMOND—HISTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION—THE CONSTITUTION—RECOMMENDATIONS ALREADY MADE—THE OFFICERS—THE CALL FOR THE MEETING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1874.

The American Cheap Transportation Association, which will meet in its second annual convention in this city on Tuesday, Dec. 1, is a very different organization from the New-York Cheap Transportation Association, the latter being local, with chief reference to transportation to, from, and in the City of New-York, while the former is national, having regard to the transportation of the whole Union and of adjacent countries. As the subject of cheap transportation is not only an important one, but a vital one, in which all communities and every individual are interested, it will be well to note the history of The American Cheap Transportation Association and the objects it professes to have in view.

Mr. R. H. Ferguson, of Troy, N. Y., has the honor of being the originator of the association. In April, 1873, he prepared a circular address on the subject of transportation, which he sent to the Governors of the various States, and other prominent gentlemen, inviting them to a meeting at the Astor House, in the City of New-York, on the 6th of the following month, for the purpose of forming an association to effect needed reforms in railroad management, and other matters affecting transportation.

Accordingly, on the 6th of May, 1873, representatives of New-York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Michigan, and New-Jersey met at the Astor House, and temporarily organized under the style of the National Cheap Transportation Association, which style was changed to the American Cheap Transportation Association in the constitution adopted, which was as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

I. This organization shall be known as the American Cheap Transportation Association.

II. Its object shall be to secure the transportation of persons and property at cheap, fixed, and, so far as possible, uniform rates between all parts of the Union and adjacent countries.

III. Its members shall consist of persons favoring the purpose for which it is formed, whose names may be forwarded to and approved by the Association or the National Council. Such members shall pay an annual fee of —— dollars, [it was decided to let local organizations fix their own fee,] or cease to be members, and may be expelled for cause by a two-thirds vote of the Association.

IV. Its officers shall consist of a President, a Vice President for each State, Territory, or Province of North America, of a Secretary, and of a Treasurer. These officers shall constitute the National Council, with power to appoint an Executive Committee of three from their own number. They shall be elected annually, and serve for one year, or until their successors are elected.

V. This organization shall meet annually at such time and place as the Association or the National Council may direct. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee.

VI. This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting.

A committee on resolutions being appointed, with Hon. W. C. Flagg, President State Farmers' Association, of Illinois, Chairman, the following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted, and they are here reproduced, as they very fully develop the plans and animus of the association:

PREAMBLES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The productive industries of the United States—plantation and farm, mine and factory, commercial and mercantile—are not only the sources of all our national and individual wealth, but also the elements on which our very national and individual existence depend; and

Whereas, All national products are the fruit of labor and capital, and as neither labor nor capital will continue actively employed without an equivalent measurably just; and

Whereas, Great national industries are only sustained and prospered by the interchange of the products of one section of country for those of another; and

Whereas, The existing rates of transportation for the varied products of the Union from one part of the country to another, and to foreign countries, as well as the transit cost of the commodities required in exchange, are in many instances injurious, and in certain interests absolutely destructive, arising, in part at least, from our insufficiency of avenues; and

Whereas, The great material want of the nation to-day is relief from the present rates of transit upon American products; therefore

Resolved, That the duty of the hour and the mission of this association is to obtain from Congress and the several State Legislatures such legislation as may be necessary to control and limit by law, within proper and constitutional and legitimate limits, the rates and charges of existing lines of transportation; to increase where practicable the capacity of our present water-ways, and to add such new avenues, both water and rail, as our immensely increased national commerce demands, so that the producer may be fairly rewarded for his honest toil, the consumer have cheap products, and our almost limitless surplus finds foreign markets at rates to compete with the world.

Second—That the cheap transportation, both of persons and property, being most conducive to the free movement of the people and the widest interchange and consumption of the products of the different parts of the Union, is essential to the welfare and prosperity of the country.

Third—That the constant and frequent association of the inhabitants of remote parts of the United States is not only desirable but necessary for the maintenance of a homogeneous and harmonious population within the vast area of our territory.

Fourth—That the best interests of the different parts of the country also demand the freest possible interchange of the industrial products of the varied climates and industries of the United States, so that the breadstuffs, textile fabrics, coal, lumber, iron, sugar, and the various other products, local in their production but general in their consumption, may all reach the consumer at the least practicable cost of transportation; and that an arbitrary and unnecessary tax levied by the transporter over and above a fair remuneration for the investment is a burden upon the producer and consumer that it is the part of wise statesmanship to remove.

Fifth—That certain railway corporations of the country, although chartered to subserve the public welfare, and endowed with the right of eminent domain solely for that reason, have proved themselves practically monopolies, and become the tools of avaricious and unscrupulous capitalists to be used to plunder the public, enrich themselves, and impoverish the country through which they run.

Sixth—That the present system of railway management having failed to meet the just expectations and demands of a long-suffering people, must be radically reformed and controlled by the strong hand of law, both State and national, and railway corporations compelled to perform their proper functions as the servants, and not the masters, of the people.

Eighth—That to this end we invoke the aid of all fair-minded men in all States of the Union in expelling and excluding from the halls of legislation, from our executive offices, and from the Bench, all such railway officials, railway attorneys, or other hirelings, as prostitute public office to the base use of private gain.

Ninth—That, leaving different sections and interests that desire cheap transportation to work out the problems in such manner as they may deem best, we earnestly invoke their careful consideration, their energetic action, and resolute will in regulating and controlling the rates of transportation, and giving remunerative wages to the producer and cheap products to the consumer, untaxed by unearned charges for their carriage.

Tenth—That we invite the people of the various States to organize subsidiary associations, State, county, and town, to co-operate with the National Association; that the power to accomplish the purposes desired rests absolutely with the suffering millions; relief is within their reach and control with united action, and the near future will give, as certain as its need, for all time and the good of all, the true solution of the problem of cheap transportation.

There was some objection to the rather vigorous expressions in some of the resolutions, but after full discussion they were all adopted unanimously, without amendment.

This preliminary meeting adjourned to meet in convention at Washington City, after authorizing the Executive Committee to issue an address to the people. This address was prepared and widely circulated, urging local organizations, (on the model of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association) as effective means to aid in securing the general objects aimed at.

The convention assembled in Washington City on the 14th of January, 1873, and continued in session four days, being largely attended by delegates from many States, and also from Canada. The chief topics discussed were the evils and abuses of the existing railway system, the comparative claims of water and rail transportation, the power and policy of governmental intervention, to both construct railroads and control existing ones, &c. In this convention, after much debate, the report of the committee on railroads was adopted. This report recommends the construction by the United States Government of a narrow-gauge freight railway between the producing regions of the West and the principal cities of the Atlantic sea-board, open to all on the payment of fixed moderate tolls; and a national law providing a bureau of commerce and transportation, which shall have power to prescribe a uniform system for keeping railway accounts, and such other powers of supervision and regulation as may be constitutional, and whose duty it shall be to make an annual report to Congress, and suggest legislation tending to improve our present system of transportation. It also recommends that the following legislation be obtained in the several States:

STATE LEGISLATION.

1. A law creating a Board of Railway Commissioners, who shall be clothed with power to establish and regulate rates for transporting freight and cars over all railroads doing business in the State, and to prescribe a uniform system of keeping railway accounts.

2. A law prescribing an equitable system of proportional or minority representation of the stockholders in the boards of direction.

3. A law restraining railway companies from paying interest or dividends beyond a fair and just return on the actual cost of their property to their stock and bond holders, and compelling them to expend all sums in excess of such amount, and what is required to keep their roads in proper repair and pay their necessary operating expenses, on their moving, handling and terminal facilities for public security and convenience, and to reduce their transportation charges when such facilities are in a perfect and completed condition.

4. A law prohibiting all railway companies from making unjust and excessive discriminations against places which are not competing points.

5. A law compelling all railway companies to transport the cars of other companies, or of individuals, for a just and impartial compensation, and with the same dispatch as the cars belonging exclusively to said roads.

6. A law to prohibit the leasing, consolidation, or combination of parallel lines of roads, by which competition is destroyed and the people's highways converted into monopolies.

7. A law prohibiting railway companies from acquiring or holding more real estate than is necessary for the operation of their roads, and prohibiting railway companies, or officers of companies, from engaging in mining, or any business other than that of transportation.

8. A law making it a penal offense for any public official to accept or use the free pass of any railway company, and prohibiting railway companies from granting such passes to any but regular employés of such railways.

The report further recommends that in charters hereafter granted the State reserve the right to regulate charges; that no work shall be contracted for until the money is in the treasury to pay for it; that dividends shall not exceed ten per cent. upon the actual cost; and that capital stock shall not be increased without authorization from the Legislature, and when such increase is made that said stock shall be disposed of at auction to the highest bidder.

In regard to water transportation, the convention adopted the following:

Resolved, That some system of inland transportation cheaper than that which we now possess is the great need of the country.

That water is one of the best and cheapest means of moving the heavy products of the field, forest and mine, and that some system of internal transportation which shall bring into freer intercourse the different sections of the country is imperatively demanded, if we would revive our foreign commerce, and increase and develop our domestic trade.

That this convention asks of Congress, as a means of affording relief to the country, the enlargement of the Erie Canal and the lake route, the enlargement and extension of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to the Mississippi River, at Rock Island, together with the completion of the work on the Illinois River, improvement of the Mississippi River, the Tennessee River route, known as the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, the Central Water Line through Virginia, and the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from Cumberland, Md., to some point on the Ohio River.

The committees submitting these reports presented them after adoption to the proper committees of the two houses of Congress, urging them on the consideration of the latter.

THE PERMANENT OFFICERS

elected by the convention were the following:

President—Hon. Josiah Quincy, Boston, Mass.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Charles Pelham, Alabama; Hon. J. T. Jones, Arkansas; Gov. Booth, California; Col. W. H. Greenwood, Colorado; J. G. Berrett, District of Columbia; S. L. Niblack, Florida; Gov. J. M. Smith, Georgia; F. C. Johnson, Indiana; H. Whittemore, Illinois; Col. A. B. Smedley, Iowa; Dr. G. S. Mills, Kentucky; W. M. Burwell, Louisiana; Stephenson Archer, Maryland; Hon. Charles F. Adams, Jr., Massachusetts; Hon. William Windom, Minnesota; Gen. A. J. Vaughn, Mississippi; B. R. Bonner, Missouri; Dudley T. Chase, New-Hampshire; John Jameson, New-Jersey; John F. Henry, New-York; George B. Porter, Nebraska; Ex-Gov. Z. Vance, North Carolina; Winborn Lawton, South Carolina; William Maxwell, Tennessee; Hon. L. P. Poland, Vermont; Col. Charles S. Carrington, Virginia; B. M. Kitchen, West Virginia; Hon. Matt. Carpenter, Wisconsin; Daniel Clark, Oregon; Hon. Joseph Bailey, Pennsylvania; John Davis, Kentucky; Ex-Gov. Noyes, Ohio; R. H. Milroy, Washington Territory; J. B. Johnson, Texas; E. B. Crews, Dakota; F. C. Capreol, John Ross, and Walter Shandley, Canada.

Secretary—R. H. Ferguson, Troy, N. Y.

Treasurer—F. B. Thurber, City of New-York.

The convention then adjourned to meet in this city in its second annual convention. Under this adjournment the Executive Committee issued the following call:

The Convention of the American Cheap Transportation Association held at Washington in January last adjourned to meet at Richmond, Va., at such time as the Executive Committee should elect, and, after consultation, it has been decided to issue the call for a convention to assemble in Richmond, on Tuesday, the 1st day of December next.

The rapid progress and development of our country during the past decade has brought the question of cheap transportation prominently to the front, and it is fast becoming the leading issue of the day. The producer, the manufacturer, the merchant, and the consumer, are beginning to realize that steam and electricity have inaugurated a new era in commerce—have changed our manners and customs of life even—and that whatsoever may be said of the power and influence of any of the products of the soil, it is evident that it is Transportation which is now king. It levies the largest tax upon production, and in this country its revenues greatly exceed those of the Government. How important, then, that our transportation system should be thoroughly understood and equitably adjusted.

The bringing together of trained minds from every section of our great country—of practical men from every department of commerce and agriculture—for the consideration of this great question, cannot but result in good; indeed, the previous conventions which have been held, although considering the question in its preliminary stages, and necessarily in a crude and elementary manner, have inaugurated a work which in its educational features alone is of inestimable value, for, as yet, the public mind is quite unfamiliar with the subject, and there is need of all the light which can be thrown upon it.

As it is a subject which particularly interests the producing, commercial, and consuming classes, it is hoped that all organizations representing those interests will be freely represented, and, also, that each State will send an official representative. Delegates should be provided with credentials, and, if possible, notice should be given to the Secretary of the association of the probable number of delegates, in order that a proper estimate may be made of the extent of accommodation which will be required. Notice will be given in the Richmond papers of Monday, Nov. 30, and Tuesday, Dec. 1, of the place of meeting. (Signed,)

JOSIAH QUINCY, President.

R. H. FERGUSON, Secretary.

A DIAMOND THIEF DETECTED.

Mrs. Mansfield, who resides at Nyack with her husband, Ex-Justice Mansfield, is in the habit of coming to this City to visit her stepson, Mr. William Mansfield, who keeps an oyster saloon at No. 201 Bowery, and who occupies the rooms over the saloon as a dwelling. Some days ago Mrs. Mansfield was on one of her usual visits to this City, and on Tuesday last she left a pair of diamond ear-rings worth $850 in her room. She did not, however, discover her loss until yesterday, and when she went to look for them in her room at her stepson's she found that they had disappeared. She then went to Police head-quarters and told of her loss. Detectives Williamson and Riley were put in charge of the case, and after inquiry suspected that Thomas B. Wandell, one of Mr. Mansfield's employés, was the thief. After a long search among the pawnbrokers, they were told by a man who keeps a pawnbroker's store in Bleecker street, that on the day before a young man answering Wandell's description had offered a pair of ear-rings like those described by the detectives. Wandell was thereupon arrested, and after a few minutes he went and brought the lost jewels from where he had hidden them. He was taken before Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court, where he was held to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

At an early hour yesterday morning, James Fitzgerald, steward of the County Hospital at Flatbush, was found dead in his bed by one of the hallmen of the institution. Fitzgerald was lying in a pool of his own blood, which flowed from a pistol shot wound in the roof of his mouth. Near the side of the bed was a small pistol, one chamber of which was empty. At the time of his discovery the unfortunate man was alive, but died shortly afterward. He had put the pistol in his mouth and fired upward. The bullet penetrated his brain. Fitzgerald was, for nine years, Steward of the Hospital, and before that was Superintendent of the Poor in the Eastern District. His suicide was, it is said, the result of pecuniary troubles.

AN UNGRATEFUL FELLOW.

Mr. Deidrich Brede, of No. 331 East Sixth street, some few weeks ago took Deidrich Meyer into his house from motives of charity and fed and clothed him, only demanding that he should perform odd jobs around the house. On the 11th of November the fellow showed his gratitude by disappearing and stealing several coats, four watches, four revolvers, and several other articles. On Tuesday Mr. Brede's brother met the thief in Mercer street wearing some of the stolen property and had him arrested by Officer Smith. At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Justice Smith held him in $1,000 bail.

DARING OUTRAGES.

LAWLESSNESS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

TWO OLD MEN ROBBED OF A LARGE AMOUNT IN SPECIE—BOLD ATTEMPTS AT ROBBERY FRUSTRATED—A WATCHFUL AND COURAGEOUS NEGRO.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1874.

The want of employment resulting from the stagnation in business in this region is bearing fruit in an alarming increase in crime. The lawlessness that is prevailing in the coal mining districts is spreading throughout the State, and the local prints are filled with the particulars of crimes of every nature. There is a growing feeling of uneasiness in every quarter, and in this section it has been greatly increased by the frequent bold and successful robberies that are being committed. Since the express robbery at Manunka Chunk, particulars of the following daring outrages have been received:

Near Frankfort Springs, Beaver County, live two brothers, named respectively John and Samuel McGuire. They are bachelors, and have lived alone for years, during which time they have been engaged extensively in the wool business. They were known to have on hand about $12,000 worth of wool, and on Tuesday of last week a stranger called at their house and made inquiries about the wool, saying that he wanted to buy a lot, and that he would take all of theirs if they would sell it at a reasonable price. The McGuires set a price on their wool which the stranger thought was too high, and he took his leave without purchasing. The actions of the man made the brothers rather suspicious of him. It had been the belief that they had secreted about their house large sums of money in gold and silver, which they had been accumulating and hoarding for years. The sequel proved the general opinion on the subject to be well founded.

Two days after the stranger had been to McGuire's, Samuel, who is sixty-nine years of age, was alone in the house, his brother John having gone to Frankfort Springs Post Office. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon four masked men entered the room where he was sitting. Without any introductory ceremony they bound the old man, and then demanded to be informed where the money belonging to the brothers was hidden. He refused to give them the information, when a revolver was placed to his head, and the robbers swore they would take his life unless he gave them the desired information. There being no possibility of summoning assistance, the frightened old man revealed to them the spot where about $800 in gold was concealed. The robbers secured that, but believing there was more treasure in the house returned to their victim, and endeavored to force him into telling where the balance of his money was. McGuire, however, declared that he knew of no more about the house, and protested that he was speaking the truth in such an earnest manner that the robbers evidently believed him. They determined to search the premises, nevertheless, and placing McGuire on the bed and securing him there, went to ransacking the house. While thus engaged they were interrupted by the return of the other brother, John McGuire. He was seized at once, and an effort made to tie him, but although over sixty years of age, he made such a vigorous resistance and such an uproar that one of the robbers knocked him senseless with a hatchet. He was then bound on the same bed with his brother. The latter thought that John had been killed, and thinking that a like fate was reserved for him, begged of the plunderers to spare his life and he would tell them where all the money was. He was accordingly released, and led the gang to the cellar. From various niches in the wall he took out small bags containing coin, and from beneath an up-turned barrel in one corner of the cellar dug up a box containing $2,700 in gold and silver. The whole amount of booty obtained from the McGuires was about $4,500—all in specie.

After securing the money the robbers took the old man up stairs and bound him again to the bed. During their absence down cellar the other brother had recovered consciousness, and had nearly succeeded in freeing himself from his bonds. They were both firmly secured, when the gang left them. About 9 o'clock at night one of the brothers freed himself and loosened the other. Samuel started at once for the nearest neighbor's, a mile distant, and related the particulars of the robbery as above. Although the men came and left in broad daylight, no one could be found who had seen them, nor has any trace of them been found up to this time. That the man who had called the preceding Tuesday was connected with the bold crime there is no doubt, for when the robbers took leave of the McGuires one of them asked, "Will you take less than $1 25 a pound for your wool now?"

On the same night, about 8 o'clock, three men called at the house of a Miss Hoover, living on a farm, near Donegal Springs, and asked permission to sleep in the barn. The parties looked suspicious, but there being no one in the house, but an old man named Bishop, and a boy and a girl, the lady was afraid of provoking the men by a refusal, and told the men they could occupy the barn. Soon afterward, as the inmates of the house were about retiring for the night, the men returned to the house and demanded something to eat. Miss Hoover and the rest now felt that the strangers meant harm in some way, but she prepared them some food. Old Mr. Bishop raised one of the windows, and was passing the food out of the window when the dish was knocked from his hand, and one of the men leaped through the window, rapidly followed by the other two. They were now all masked. Both Mr. Bishop and Miss Hoover were knocked down by the ruffians. Mr. Bishop regained his feet, and, seizing a flat-iron, attacked the three men, dealing heavy blows with his weapon, inflicting a fearful wound on one of them, knocking him bleeding and senseless to the floor. Miss Hoover now recovered sufficiently to render aid to the old man, but was again rendered unconscious by a blow from one of the men, from whose face she had torn the mask. The boy now came to the assistance of Mr. Bishop, who was bleeding profusely from the blows inflicted by the robbers. The girl ran up stairs, and raising a window blew loud blasts on the dinner horn. The man Mr. Bishop knocked down with the flat-iron still remained unconscious, and the other two, fearing a response to the blasts of the horn, took a hurried leave of the house, leaving their wounded companion behind. Neighbors who heard the horn, and knew something unusual was the matter, soon arrived at the house. They found old Mr. Bishop nearly exhausted from his struggle in defense of the house, and from loss of blood. Miss Hoover was badly bruised. The man left behind by the robbers was found to have a deep and dangerous wound above the right temple, inflicted by the sharp corner of the flat-iron. After the wants of all were attended to a search was made for the other two men. They were traced to Donegal Springs, but there they were lost. Their wounded companion is still lying at Miss Hoover's in a critical condition. He is a stranger in the neighborhood. Miss Hoover is an eccentric and wealthy elderly lady, and the attempt to rob, and, perhaps, murder her was no doubt deliberately planned by the foiled parties.

On Wednesday night, a female fashionably attired entered the store of Mr. John Koons, in Cherryville, Northampton County, after he had closed up, and representing herself as the wife of a gentleman in New-York with whom he did business, requested to be allowed to remain all night at Mr. Koons' house, she having a great dislike to staying at the hotel. Her husband, she said, had intended to meet her there, but had been detained in Easton. Mr. Koons readily granted the request of the lady. He lives with his family over the store. A colored man in the employ of Mr. Koons was by and heard the woman's story, but was suspicious of her, and went up stairs and secreted himself under the bed where he knew she must sleep. When she entered the room and had locked the door she took out of a satchel she carried two revolvers, a large knife, and a long piece of rope and laid them on the stand. The negro also made the discovery that the supposed woman was a man disguised in female apparel. The negro was badly frightened, but was obliged to remain quiet where he had hidden. About midnight a peculiar whistle was sounded outside. The man on the bed sprang to the floor and went to the window and cautiously raised it. He leaned out of the window, and was evidently giving directions to some one below. The colored man thought it was now time for him to act. He crawled noiselessly from under the bed, and creeping up to the man unheard, he seized him by the feet, and rising up with him, threw him headlong to the ground below, a distance of twenty feet. He then shouted for Mr. Koons, and peering out of the window, saw two men pick up the apparently lifeless body of their companion and carry it into the road, where a wagon was in waiting guarded by another man. They placed the body in the wagon, and then all rode swiftly away. Nothing has been seen or heard of them up to this time. But for the sagacity and courage of the negro, a heavy robbery would have resulted.

CONVICTED OF CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.

John F. Phillips, of No. 519 East Fifteenth street, was held in $700 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with carrying concealed weapons. He was arrested on the corner of King and West streets, by Officer Kenney, and up his sleeve was found a dirk knife of formidable appearance. He stated to the Judge that he was accustomed to carry the dagger while on the Western plains, and now carried it for the purpose of cutting his food with it. He also stated that he was not aware of violating any law in carrying a dagger.

THE SAFE CONSPIRACY.

CHARGE OF JUDGE HUMPHREYS TO THE JURY.

THE JURY RETIRE AT 3 O'CLOCK—THE COURT IN SESSION TILL A LATE HOUR AWAITING A VERDICT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—In the Criminal Court to-day Mr. Riddle resumed his argument to the jury, briefly taking up all the links in the chain of evidence and setting them forth in a few words. He closed his argument with a direct appeal to the jury to find a verdict of guilty. He then turned to the court and said: "May it please your Honor, the Government now solemnly commits this case to the jury in the full hope that a just verdict will be rendered."

A recess was then taken.

CHARGE OF JUDGE HUMPHREYS.

After recess the Judge took his seat to deliver his charge, saying that he believed he had incorporated into his charge all the prayers of the counsel for the defense excepting the last one, and if Mr. Davidge wished him to rule upon that one he would do so, and Mr. Davidge might read it.

Mr. Davidge said he thought it would be better to hear what the court said upon that point, and he might then be satisfied with it without any further modifications.

The Judge said as he progressed he would gladly receive any suggestion from the counsel, if he fell into an error during the reading of the charge.

Mr. Davidge said he should decline to do that, as it was a thing unheard of in his practice to interrupt a judge while delivering a charge to the jury. He should prefer to note down his exceptions, and call the attention of the court after the charge.

The Judge said it would not interfere, as he had his charge written down, and could stop any time. However, he thought they understood each other. He would admit the first five prayers, and in regard to the sixth he would admit it with some modifications. The following is the sixth prayer, as offered by Mr. Davidge: "That in estimating the credit due to any witness, if the jury believed that such witness gave false testimony as to any one particular, material to the issue, he ought not to be credited as to any other matter concerning which he testified, and in such case no amount of evidence as to his general reputation for veracity can establish him as a person worthy to be believed."

The Judge said to the jury, they were to judge whether the witness had told a probable story, and when other witnesses were put on the stand to impeach him they were also to take into consideration the story of the persons who sought to impeach the witness whether their story was a probable one, and whether the circumstances under which they came to the stand were such as to warrant the jury in believing they had testified truthfully themselves, and then determine which one was to be believed.

Judge Wylie sat on the Bench by the side of Judge Humphreys. The court-room was more closely crowded than at any other time of the trial, very many distinguished citizens, who had not been in the court-room before during the trial, being present.

The Judge said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: We have come in the progress of this trial to the point when it is proper that you shall be instructed by the court, and it is of consequence to your proper action that you give attention. Whenever we have before us, and in our keeping, motions involving the rights of others, either of property, liberty, or character, at once it becomes altogether of the first importance to act carefully and with due regard to first essential principles. You are charged with the facts of the case. You have nothing to do with the leniencies of the law. They belong elsewhere. A jury must leave the consequences of a finding to the law. Society will protect itself by annexing such punishment to the violation of the rules for its protection as human infirmities demand. These considerations society has left to that department of itself which it has called the law-making department. That same society, in our country, has constituted and instituted another department of itself for a special purpose, for the ascertainment of the facts in any given case, and that department is a jury, which department you compose. I know it is often said that a jury of twelve, promiscuously chosen, are not competent to define their sphere, but my experience teaches me that they are. Remember that you throw all society out of order, out of symmetry, out of regularity, and into confusion and disorder if you undertake to deal with any other office than that of finding the facts. The main fact for you to find, connecting all the facts given to you in the evidence, is, has it been proved to your satisfaction, and beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendants, or any two of them, or either of them on trial, and some one else, whether on trial or not, if charged in the indictment to be guilty, has been guilty of a violation of law as that law shall be explained to you in this charge?

After saying the punishment of the crime did not belong to the jury he gave the substance of the indictment, and told the jury that whether these defendants or any two of them did these things was the issue they were to try, and they must appeal alone to the facts they had before them. A good citizen, Alexander, the Government says, was conspired against by other good citizens, namely, Harrington, Williams, and Whitley, and they had a serious business before them, that of ascertaining from the evidence, if it was probable beyond a reasonable doubt that the charge was true. The Judge remarked: "The law says that it requires two or more persons to be found in combination to constitute a conspiracy. So far as the present case goes, the charge, in law, amounts to a high misdemeanor. Bear in mind that you are to find if the facts prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the persons charged have banded themselves together for the purpose of doing that which the law forbids." That which would be a libel when done by one person, becomes a conspiracy when done by two or more persons. The fact was not controverted that the safe in the District Attorney's office was blown open on the 23d of April last. He defined the method of proving a conspiracy, and said the Government and the defendants were entitled to have the whole law applicable to all and each one given to them in this charge. The declaration of any party against himself was the best evidence. Because one of the parties had accused another it was no evidence, unless there was other testimony to establish it. If they believed beyond a reasonable doubt that one or more of these defendants merely knew that such things were to be done, but did not assist, then they were to give the defendants the benefit of that doubt. If they found that any two of them did this thing then it was a high misdemeanor in law. He recited several facts about which there was no controversy, and told them they thus had certain defined points given to them. If they found that Whitley had given his assent to the acts of Nettleship, then he became responsible for those acts. In like manner he would be responsible for the acts of Hayes and Zirruth. He told them to take all the evidence of Hayes and Zirruth and sift it and to give credence to so much of their evidence as may be brought within the rules of reasonable belief. Witnesses had been introduced belonging to the Secret Service, which the Government had found it necessary to organize to ferret out the misdeeds of others. It was not for him to say that their verdict would correct the existing evils. The class of witnesses was what the law calls accomplices, and they were to decide whether they were telling the truth. Such witnesses came before the court with a mark which the law recognizes as a stain, but the Government undertakes to relieve such from the penalty if they will tell the truth, but their statements must be supported by other evidence. They must not forget the issue was whether there was a conspiracy to charge Alexander with being a participator in the scheme to rob the safe. Mr. Harrington and counsel argue there is no evidence of guilt on his part. You are all to determine from the evidence about this as to him. If you find that he did what he did as merely in the exercise of what he thought was his power, whether he ought to have done so or not and it had no connection with the design of placing Benton out of the way, then he is not to be visited with the consequences of the act. If you find he was imposed upon by an over-confidence in the representations of any one as to the responsibility of the bailman to bring Benton to the trial, he is entitled to that finding, and if you find from the evidence that his action had no connection with keeping Benton away as a link in the chain of evidence, then the act in itself would not have been criminally wrong, whatever error there might have been in the action. If you find from the evidence that Alexander was pure in his efforts, in connection with Hayes, Zirruth, and the escaped Williams, or Benton, and that Harrington was seeking to do Alexander a great wrong, by bringing a false accusation against him, then he is guilty, before the law, of a wrong, and if you find from the evidence he combined with any one charged in the indictment to commit this wrong, then he would be guilty, whether that one is on trial or not. Any or either of these defendants, together with any one else charged in the indictment who the evidence satisfied you was engaged in a conspiracy to ruin Alexander, or to bring a false charge against him of being concerned in a burglary would be guilty. When you come to consider the connection of Arthur B. Williams with the alleged conspiracy you are to judge of it in the light of human associations and of legitimate friendships. In conspiracy, and where conspiracy is charged, and the evidence consists of the proof of many acts by different parties, and where acts of any party are shown to the jury during the transaction, and these acts have to be construed by the jury, the law says you may look to the relation of the parties to solve the true meaning of those acts. The law, however, never means to hold one person responsible for the acts of another, however intimate they may be, unless the facts show a participation in the deed itself. The law recognizes the existence of friendship, the faith and confidence of one person in another, and that friendship and association must never be construed to involve one in the acts of another, unless the evidence shows that this friendship led the accused to invade the rights of some one else, acting in combination with his friend. However deep the friendship may be, however close the association the law will not excuse the guilt of him who follows his friend to an unlawful act. If you find, from the evidence, that there was an intimate association between Harrington and Arthur B. Williams, and that Williams was in company with Harrington on the night of April 23, still you must find from other evidence, or from all taken together, that he knew what he was doing, and that he was aiding in the conspiracy to injure Alexander by bearing a false charge as laid in the indictment, or you must be satisfied that he lent himself blindly, not caring if his participation did lead to the result, whatever that result might be, for in that event he would be responsible. If, upon this, you have a reasonable doubt, you are bound to resolve that doubt in favor of Williams. The mere fact that Whitley was the chief of the detective force would not of itself justify even a presumption that he knew of or consented to a combination. A legal suspicion cannot be indulged in from the fact. He must be proved guilty by the evidence of acts of guilt. You must not start out with the presumption on your minds that because he was at the head of this force, therefore he must have known of, and approved what his subordinates were doing; this idea would ruin the best men, and we could have no gradation of authority. You must go to the investigation of his case as that of all the others. If his authority is shown to have existed, however, then it may be presumed to have continued on the line of that authority.

The Judge decided the points of the evidence at length pro and con, and told the jury they must weigh both statements well and decide as to which were true. He then said, "Your attention has been called during this charge and these instructions to the exercise of doubts. You have been instructed that where a reasonable doubt exists upon any question arising in the case, the defendants, or either of them, in whose favor that doubt exists, are entitled to the benefit thereof. This doubt must arise from the evidence. It must grow out of the consideration that you are able to say, after putting all the evidence together, that your minds are still left in doubt, from the probabilities of human testimony and human transactions, whether the defendants are guilty or not, or whether either of them is guilty in connection with any one charged in the indictment. If the evidence, when taken together, leaves no reasonable doubt on your minds of guilt, your plain duty is to say "Guilty" as to those you may so find. You are to deal with probabilities, not possibilities. You cannot properly determine that possibly the defendants are, or either of them is not guilty, nor that possibly all are, or either is guilty. You must say what is the rational conclusion to which the evidence brings your minds. If this reasonable doubt exists, arising out of all the evidence, every rule of law requires of you to solve that doubt, so far as your action is concerned, by a record of not guilty. The rule is intended to shield the innocent from wrong, and to protect the honest citizen from the calamities of conviction. Possibly something that lies hidden from the mind, unsolved by the evidence, may be the truth; but the law says that human tribunals cannot penetrate mysteries that exist, unless those mysteries can be solved by testimony consistent with human reason, and that reason based on the ordinary affairs of men, or in accordance with instructions which have been ascertained to exist among men. I charge you, and instruct you, that according to the evidence in this case, you bring in a verdict of guilty or not guilty, as your minds may be each one satisfied from that evidence.

Where there is ground for reasonable doubt from the evidence, the law says, that former good character, position, or association will go to confirm that doubt, or may even serve to throw a doubt, when the whole evidence will admit it; but evidence, facts, and circumstances which must carry conviction to the mind cannot be permitted to be overlooked and set at naught, and if these facts and circumstances arising out of the evidence leave no reasonable doubt, then your duty is plain, and this character must yield to stubborn evidence.

At the close of the charge the Judge told the jury to go to their room in charge of the Marshal, and to allow no one, not even the bailiffs, to listen to their discussions of the matter, and to indicate to no one what their decision was until they came into court. The court would not be adjourned, but would be kept open until it heard their report. He would come into the court-room at 10 o'clock to-morrow, and if they had not agreed upon a verdict by that time they might dismiss from their minds any further deliberation or discussion of the case until Friday, and might take the rest of the day to enjoy Thanksgiving, which was proper for them to do, and they could do it in their room together. They might now retire, and he would keep the court open and himself within call of the Marshal until this case was closed up.

At 3 o'clock the jury retired.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

Three contests were announced to come off at Fleetwood Park yesterday, and consequently a number of the sporting fraternity were on hand. The weather was very cold, but the track was in remarkably good order for the season of the year. The first race to be disposed of was a sweepstakes of $600, between Lady Dahlman under saddle, Clara G., with running mate, and Arthur Boy, also with running mate, but when they were summoned to the score the latter team did not appear. The betting was even on the result between the other two contestants, a close contest ensuing. Lady Dahlman won the first two heats, when she became a great favorite, but the team came out victorious in the end, winning third, fourth, and fifth heats, as will appear from the subjoined

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Morrisania, Wednesday, Nov. 25.—Sweepstakes $600, mile heats, best three in five.

D. Mace's b. m. Clara G. and running mate	2	2	1	1	1
J. Murphy's b. m. Lady Dahlman, under saddle	1	1	2	2	2
P. Manse's b. g. Arthur Boy and running mate	dr.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	35¾	1:12½	2:30
Second heat	36	1:12	2:33½
Third heat	35	1:11	2:29½
Fourth heat	35	1:12	2:31½
Fifth heat	36½	1:12¾	2:26½

SECOND RACE.

The second event to be decided was a match for $400, between the b. g. J. L. Walton and b. g. Cheston. The betting on the result was at even figures, but Walton showed a decided superiority, Cheston not being able to extend himself.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Match $400, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Dan Walton's b. g. J. L. Walton	1	1	1
C. H. Simmons' b. g. Cheston	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40½	1:21	2:45
Second heat	39	1:25	2:54
Third heat	41	1:21½	2:48

THIRD RACE.

The third affair was a sweepstakes of $250, in which were entered Saugerties, Bricks, Humpty Dumpty, Tommy Moore, and Tony. The latter was withdrawn, and Saugerties distanced in the first heat. The contest between the other three was so close that five heats were trotted when darkness necessitated a postponement until to-day, at 1 P. M. Tommy Moore won the first and second heats, Bricks the third and fourth, and Humpty Dumpty the fifth.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes $250; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

T. Simmons' s. g. Bricks	3	2	1	1	3
L. Devoe's b. g. Tommy Moore	1	1	2	2	2
R. Smith's b. g. Humpty Dumpty	2	3	3	3	1
J. Spiain's b. g. Saugerties	dis.				
C. H. Simmons' b. g. Tony	dr.				

TIME.

	Quar.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39	1:20	2:50
Second heat	39	1:20	2:48
Third heat	42	1:22½	2:51¼
Fourth heat	39	1:20	2:47
Fifth heat	39¼	1:21½	2:51

THE SUICIDE AT THE GRAND UNION HOTEL.

Coroner Kessler held an inquest yesterday in the case of the young German, Frederick G. Schneider, who committed suicide at the Grand Union Hotel, at Forty-second street and Park avenue, on Tuesday evening last, by shooting himself in the head. The night watchman of the hotel, Thomas O'Brien, testified that on breaking the door of Schneider's room open he found Schneider lying dead on the bed, with two pistol shot wounds on the left side of his head. Mr. William D. Garrison, manager of the hotel, testified that Schneider, on coming to the hotel, registered as J. Schmidt, of Buffalo. On the discovery of the suicide witness found two letters in the room. One was written in English, and addressed "To the Coroner or Police." It read as follows: "My name is Frederick G. Schneider, of Union Hill, N. J., and not Schmidt, of Buffalo, as registered on the book of this hotel. Please send word of this occurrence to Mr. Frederick Michel, of No. 10 Front street, City, and oblige an unfortunate." The other letter, addressed to his wife, was in German. The following is a translation: "Nov. 23, 1874.—Poor, Unhappy, Beloved Louisa: I would like to write to thee a great deal more, but I cannot. My heart is overfull and breaking. Pardon me, my own Louisa, and try to forget thine unhappy Fritz. Farewell my dear, good little wife. Endeavor to be happy once more. Thine in death, Fritz." Mr. Frederick Michel, flour merchant, of No. 10 Front street, residing at Union Hill, N. J., testified that he was a brother-in-law of Schneider, who was in his employ as book-keeper. Schneider lived most happily with his wife. Some time ago witness told Schneider that as he was a little behindhand in making up the accounts he would hire an assistant book-keeper to help him. Of late Schneider had taken to drink, which had somewhat broken him down. He was, however, perfectly honest and reliable. Three weeks ago he left home, telling his wife that he would return in five minutes, and he never came back. Witness supposed that Schneider became despondent. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death by suicide while laboring under a fit of despondency." Schneider's body was given to Mr. Michel for interment.

A CONTESTED WILL ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

The contested will of Mr. John D. Lewis was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Hutchings. By the terms of the will the testator's whole estate, which is estimated to be worth about $175,000, is left to his ward, Miss Lizzie Barton Taylor, with the exception of certain legacies which amount to $27,000. The will was contested by Mr. W. H. White, a legatee under a former will. The State was represented by Mr. Isaac Dayton, the Public Administrator, there being no heirs at law. The two subscribing witnesses, Messrs Henry P. See and Wandell J. See, of No. 7 Abingdon square, and Mr. Lewis Cook, one of the legatees named in the will, were examined for the contestants, and the case was then submitted after short addresses by the counsel. Surrogate Hutchings said that there was nothing shown by the testimony to invalidate the will, and that he would admit it to probate. Owing to the peculiar wording of the will, which is, in some places, of very doubtful meaning, it is probable that a suit may be brought in the Supreme Court to determine how it shall be construed. The peculiarity in the document is this, that after the payment of all the legacies and the debts of the estate, the testator left the interest of all his property to Miss Taylor until her marriage, and the same to go to her children at her death. In the event of her death before marriage, he desired that she should be buried in his lot in Green-Wood Cemetery, and the whole of the proceeds of the estate should be expended in the decoration of the plot in which they were buried.

THE GATLING GUN CONTROVERSY.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION TO THE COMMANDANT OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT—A LAWSUIT AVOIDED.

A few days since Lieut. Col. Laing, commanding the Seventy-ninth Regiment, addressed a letter to Col. Church, President of the National Rifle Association, in which he placed the "Gatling gun," which was won by his command last year, at the disposal of the association, at the same time protesting that his regiment had not received fair treatment at the hands of that body during the late Fall meeting. The following reply has been returned to Lieut. Col. Laing:

OFFICE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1874.

Lieut. Col. Joseph Laing, Commanding Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.:

SIR: We are in receipt of your lithographed letter of the 19th inst., informing us that you have reconsidered the purpose you at one time entertained of resisting by legal process the transfer to other hands of the Gatling gun which was last year intrusted to the keeping of your regiment.

The officers of our Association have given no heed to the report that you contemplated the action you have reconsidered, believing that you could not fail to reach the conclusion you have when you remembered that the Gatling gun was entrusted to your regiment in full reliance upon your responsibility as soldiers and your honor as gentlemen. The authorities whose full control of that prize you acknowledged by accepting it at their hands, have this year awarded it to others, in accordance with the terms of the match in which it was offered and the rules of the Association, by which they were bound equally with you, and to which you as well as they have given voluntary adhesion.

As to the control of that or of any other prize, we should not, under any circumstances, enter into a contest, legal or otherwise. Our duty was done when we decided who was entitled to the prize, under our rules and the conditions governing the Gatling match. That decision was reached by the unanimous vote of our board, not that of a majority, as you incorrectly state, upon each and all of the scores disallowed under our rules, a majority of which scores belonged to other regiments than the Seventy-ninth.

To answer your various objections to this decision in detail is to continue a controversy which has already been too protracted. We will only say that this unanimous conclusion of our board does not sustain your ex parte statement in regard to the circumstances which compelled the exclusion of the scores of Privates Keiler and Irwin. This match is the first case that has arisen where the score made by the representatives of any regiment has been disputed, and imposes a most unpleasant duty upon the board which they would gladly have avoided. As it is, a reference to our rules will show you the necessity we were under of either accepting a score which you yourself admit Mr. Keiler did not make, or of rejecting his score altogether. If his score was correct it should have been allowed to stand; if incorrect it was because his ticket had been altered—as you agree with us it had been—and such alteration under our rules compelled the rejection of the ticket altogether.

Mr. Irwin's score was disallowed by the statistical officer, Gen. Woodward, with four other scores in other regiments, because of shooting at the wrong target, and the board, after a most thorough investigation, voted unanimously to sustain that officer's action. Your suggestion that the tickets of all the competitors should be examined, to see who shot at the wrong target, is a good one, and was followed in this case, all the scores made at the wrong targets being disallowed.

Having reached our conclusions in regard to the scores to be allowed in the Gatling match by a unanimous vote, after a most thorough and patient investigation, we see no reason to alter those conclusions, however we may regret that they should be displeasing to so gallant a regiment as the Seventy-ninth. We are anxious that the matches at Creedmoor shall not be made the occasion of unpleasant controversy, and it is to avoid this that we adhere rigidly to our rules. If there has been any laxity heretofore it neither can nor should be admitted as a precedent for the future.

On behalf of the National Rifle Association.

WILLIAM C. CHURCH, President.

HENRY A. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

EVACUATION DAY CELEBRATION.

Ever since 1783 the 25th day of November has been celebrated in this City as Evacuation Day. Yesterday, at the invitation of Col. Frank W. Sterry, of the Sixth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., the veterans of 1812 gathered at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 293 Bowery, to do honor to the day. Twenty-four years ago yesterday 500 of these old soldiers marched in line to the Battery, and there fired a salute. Since then their ranks have been greatly thinned; and although more may be living, yesterday only seventeen gathered at the appointed place. They were Gen. Henry Raymond, eighty-two years of age; Col. Abraham Daly, seventy-nine; Col. John T. Hildreth, Parminus Doxey, eighty-four; Jared Olmstead, eighty-one; Michael E. De Grove, eighty-one; John Davenport, eighty-one; William H. Brown, seventy-eight; Andrew Bergman, Thomas J. Darling, Amos Comstock, Zenas Skidmore, Charles Coombs, William H. Brown, Thomas Black, Thomas Blumer, and Jonathan Smith. There were also present Col. Frank W. Sterry, Major W. H. King, Lieut. Col. W. E. Van Wyck, and Chaplain Matthew Hale Smith, all of the Sixth Regiment. The veterans were many of them hale and hearty yet, but some of them were quite infirm. Some were dressed in the old-fashioned regimentals, and some in plain citizens' dress with cockaded hat. The exercises consisted of a preliminary drill and roll call, which was followed by a dinner. After the dinner there was some speech making, mostly of the character of reminiscences and anecdotes. The veterans then adjourned, it being generally understood that there is to be a similar celebration on Washington's Birthday.

POLICE TRIALS.

Commissioner Disbecker presided at the Police trials yesterday, and heard evidence in forty-three complaints against delinquent policemen. Patrolman John O'Neil, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was arraigned for having failed to discover a burglary committed at the hardware store of Christopher Wray, No. 361 Third avenue, on the morning of the 16th instant. The burglars entered by the rear, and carried off about $400 worth of cutlery. It was shown that the officer was not to blame in the matter, and the complaint was dismissed. Patrolman James Quigley, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was charged with having failed to discover a burglary at the store of Updike & American, No. 168 Third avenue, on the same morning as the burglary mentioned above. This store was also entered from the rear, and $160 worth of goods carried off. The light in the store was so dim that the officer could not discover any trace of the burglar's visit. This complaint was also dismissed. Patrolman Michael Fitzgerald, of the Fourth Precinct, was fined ten days' pay for drinking a glass of hot rum while on post, and Patrolman Farrell, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was also fined ten days' pay for leaving his post and entering Steinway Hall during one of Maccabe's performances. The rest of the cases were of no public interest.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Barret, after over-ruling a motion in arrest of judgment, sentenced Sigismund Schawb, convicted a few days previously of having violated the excise law by selling wine without a license, to thirty days imprisonment in the City Prison, to pay a fine of $200, and to stand committed until it is paid. In sentencing the prisoner the Judge said that in his case he probably would only have imposed a fine but for his evasive answers, bordering on perjury, in relation to the character of the liquor sold by him to the main witness for the prosecution. For those reasons he could not feel justified in imposing a mere nominal punishment. Three additional liquor dealers indicted for selling liquors without license gave $500 bail each yesterday in the District Attorney's office. George Horn, of No. 2 Madison street, became surety for William C. Yorke; Dennis Hogan, of No. 113 Cedar street, for Lorin M. Black; and Dennis Burns, of No. 23 City Hall place, for Patrick Farrell.

SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal took place yesterday morning in the rooms of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at No. 26 Exchange place. Fifty thousand tons were put up at auction. The attendance was large, bidding lively, and there was a slight advance in prices. Below will be found a scale of prices shown in a comparison with last month's sale:

	Tons.	October.	November.
Steam-boat	6,000	$5 47½@$5 50	$5 50@$ ....
Grate	12,000	5 22½@ 5 27½	5 50@ 5 22½
Egg	6,000	5 67 @ 5 70	5 70@ ....
Stove	20,000	6 15 @ 6 20	6 15@ ....
Chestnut	6,000	5 00 @	5 00@ 4 87½
Total	50,000		

A CLERK ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 25.—Phillip Cullen, a confidential clerk and book-keeper of J. J. McGrath, dealer in paper hangings, is discovered to have embezzled his employer's funds to the amount of $25,000 during the last ten years. He left the city three weeks ago, but has been arrested in Pittsburg, and the officers start to-day to bring him back to this city.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Quicksilver...... 33½	500 N. Y. C. & Hud. c.101⅜
100 do........ 33¾	1400 Union Pacific.... 35¾
100 do........ 33⅝	400 do......b3. 35⅞
200 do........ 33¾	1000 Lake Shore...... 80½
300 do......b3. 34	2200 do......s3. 80⅜
100 do........ 34¼	100 do......b3. 80½
100 Quicksilver Pf... 39¾	500 do......s3. 80½
200 do........ 40¼	200 do........ 80½
200 At. & Pacific Pf.. 17¼	20 C., C., & I. C..... 9⅛
100 West. Union...... 80¼	100 do......s3. 9¼
800 do........ 80⅛	800 North-western... 42⅝
700 do........ 80¼	100 do......b3. 42¾
200 do......s3. 80¼	600 do........c. 42¾
10 American Ex..... 64½	100 do......b3. 42⅞
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.... 34	700 do........ 42¾
900 Pacific Mail...... 43¾	500 do......b3. 42⅞
1400 do........ 43⅞	300 do........c. 42¾
1200 do........ 44	200 North-west. Pf... 60½
900 do......s3. 44	600 St. Paul......... 37
200 do......b3. 44⅛	400 do........c. 36⅞
900 do........ 44	100 do........c. 37
1000 do........ 44⅛	200 do......s3. 37⅛
100 Rock Island......100¼	300 do......b3. 37⅛
10 do........100	100 St. Paul Pf....... 56½
100 do........100⅜	300 Ohio & Miss...... 32½
400 Erie.........s3. 26½	900 do........ 32⅝
600 do........ 26¾	500 do......b3. 32⅝
1800 do........ 26⅝	200 Tol. & Wabash... 29⅜
1500 do........ 26¾	200 do........ 29½
100 do......b60. 26¾	500 do........ 29⅝
300 do........ 26⅞	200 do......b3. 29½
600 do........ 26¾	100 do........ 29½
400 do......b3. 26¾	500 do......s3. 29⅝
100 do......b60. 26⅞	500 do........ 29⅝
10 do........ 27⅛	100 do......b3. 29¾
500 do........ 26⅞	100 Tol. & Wab. Pf... 41

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.......b.c.119	$7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....118⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.........112¾	1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......b.c.118¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.........112¾	1,000 do......12.119
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.........114½	6,500 do......b.c.119⅛
1,000 do......12.114½	5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.......12.113⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.........115¼	30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R......b.c c.113⅛
	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..119

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 N. C. 6s, old, J. & J....... 28	10 Adams Ex.......116½
5,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup..... 55	25 W. F. Ex.....b.c. 82½
5,000 Va. 6s, Con., x mat. coup... 53¼	200 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 80½
2,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st.107	50 do........ 80⅝
2,000 Alb. & Sus. 3d.101½	400 U. Pac.......b.c. 35⅞
9,000 do........101	100 do........c. 35⅞
1,000 C. & N.W. Con. 89	300 do........ 36
4,000 C. & N.W. Con. C. G. bs...... 85	900 do......b3. 36
5,000 D., L. & W. 2d.108	100 Erie Railway..... 27⅛
2,000 Mor. & Ess. 1st.108½	400 do...b.c.b3. 27
10,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st.104½	300 do........ 27
1,000 Mich. So. 2d... 99½	900 do........ 27⅛
1,000 Mich. So. S. F.104¼	200 do........ 27
1,000 B. & S. L. 1st..103	50 do........ 26⅞
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87.100½	200 do......b3. 27
4,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 91¼	100 do......s5. 27
5,000 do........ 91⅜	400 do........ 27¼
3,000 U. P. S. F...... 76⅜	100 do........c. 27⅛
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 92	200 do........ 27¼
4,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 68½	100 do......b3. 27⅜
1,000 do......b.c. 68	600 do........ 27⅜
15,000 B., H. & E. 1st. b.c.b3...... 23	8 C. & P. G'd....b.c. 89
1,000 T., P. & W. 1st. W. Div...... 71	500 C. & N. W. b.c.b3. 42⅞
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 90½	300 do........ 42¾
6,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 72½	200 do........ 42⅞
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div.... 74½	500 do......s3. 42⅞
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 79⅞	1200 do......s3. 43
4,000 Mich. C. 7s...100	100 do........ 42⅞
50 Fourth Nat. Bank. 97½	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 60⅝
5 Metropolitan B'k.135	100 C. & R. I....b.c.c.100⅜
25 Park Bank.......139	200 do........100⅜
10 Bank of Republic.104	100 do......b3.100½
50 Ninth Nat. Bank.100	100 do........c.100⅜
18 Bank of Com.....117¼	200 C., M. & St. P..b.c. 37⅛
100 Canton.......b.c. 61	400 do......b3. 37¼
200 D. & H. Canal....115¾	300 do........ 37¼
20 do........116	200 do......b3. 37⅜
30 do..b.c.b3.116	100 do......s3. 37¼
100 Con. Coal........ 47¾	200 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c. 56½
100 Quicksilver....... 34½	100 do........ 56¾
100 do......b.c. 34¾	900 T., W. & W. b.c.b3. 29¾
100 Quick. Pf.....b.c. 42	800 do........ 29⅝
100 do........ 42½	500 do........ 29¾
20 A. & P. Tel....b.c. 20	15 Alb. & Sus........ 98½
1100 Am. D. T.....b.c. 40	200 D., L. & W.......109¼
200 W. U. Tel.....b.c. 80¼	700 do......b.c.109¼
200 do......b3. 80⅜	100 C., B. & Q....b.c.103¾
100 do........ 80⅜	30 Morris & Essex... 98¾
1900 do........ 80½	100 do......b.c. 9-½
600 do......b3. 80½	21 Rome & W........ 72
200 do......b3. 80⅝	100 Alt. & T. H....... 10
200 do........ 80⅜	10 do......b.c. 10½
600 do........ 80⅝	250 do........ 11
2600 do........ 80½	200 St. L., I. M. & So.. 25
400 Pac. Mail.....b.c. 44⅛	20 do......b.c. 25¼
200 do......b3. 44¼	100 do......b3. 25
1300 do........ 44¼	9 P., F. W. & C. G'd. b.c. 96½
1700 do........ 44⅜	100 H. & St. J. Pf. b.c. 34
100 do.....s60. 44¼	100 do........ 34¼
100 do.....s15. 44¼	1300 Ohio & M....b.c. 32⅝
	2300 do........ 62¾
	600 do......b3. 32¾
	600 do......s3. 32¾
	500 do........ 32¾
	600 do......b3. 32⅞
	200 do........ 32⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 Texas 10s, '76. 98½	700 Lake Shore...b3. 80½
10,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 76⅜	3000 do........ 80½
5,000 do........ 76¼	2600 do........ 80⅜
2,000 N.W.C.C.g.b. c. 84¾	100 do........c. 80⅜
10,000 do.....b3. 85	2600 do......s3. 80¼
3,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 90½	100 do......s3. 80⅜
2,000 Pac. of Mo. 2d. 79	1500 Union Pacific.... 35⅞
300 Quicksilver...... 34⅜	700 do......s3. 35⅞
100 do........ 34¼	100 North-west....b3. 42⅞
100 do......s3. 34¼	100 do........c. 42¾
100 West. Union...b3. 80⅜	200 Rock Island..b3.100½
500 do........ 80⅜	400 St. Paul.......b3. 37¼
100 do........c. 80⅜	100 St. Paul Pf....... 57
200 do......s3. 80¼	100 do........ 57⅛
300 do........ 80¼	100 do........ 57
1100 Pacific Mail..... 44⅜	300 Tol. & Wab...... 29⅝
1000 do........ 44¼	100 do......s3. 29½
800 Erie Railway. b30. 27⅜	100 do......s5. 29½
10 do........ 27⅝	1200 Ohio & Miss. b3. 32⅞
200 do......s3. 27¼	800 do........ 32⅞
100 do......s4. 27¼	600 do......b3. 33
300 do......b3. 27⅜	500 do......s3. 32⅞
900 do........ 27⅜	500 do......b3. 32⅞
200 N. Y. C. & H...s3.101⅜	200 do........ 32⅞
5 do........101½	100 C., C. & I. C...... 9⅜
400 Am. Dist. Tel..... 40	100 do......s60 9¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000 U.S. 10-40 R.113⅛	$7,000 U.S. 5s, C., '81.113
1,000 U.S. 10-40 C.113⅞	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. 96	1100 E. Railway..b.c. 27⅜
5,000 Va. 6s, old... 39	400 do......b3. 27⅜
10,000 Va. 6s, Con. x mat'd. coup. 53¼	200 Chi. & N. W..b.c. 42¾
1,000 Har. 1st. 7s, C.108	100 do......s3. 42¾
5,000 U. Pac. 1st... 91⅜	200 do........ 42⅞
8,000 do........ 91½	700 do......b3 43
1,000 Chi. & N.W., C. 89	200 do......s3. 42⅞
5,000 C. & N.W., C'n. Coup. Gd. bds. 85	100 do......b3. 43
2,000 Buff. & E., n.b. 99	100 do........ 43
100 Shoe & L. Bank..155	100 Chi. & R. I...b.c.100⅜
33 Del. & H. Canal. b.c.115⅞	100 C., M. & St. P. b.c.s3. 37⅛
100 Canton.......b.c. 61	100 do........ 37¼
100 Quicks'r...b.c.s3. 34	300 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 29⅝
400 W. U. Tel.....b.c. 80¼	300 do........ 29¾
800 do........ 80⅜	500 do........ 29⅞
100 do........c. 80⅜	100 do.....s10. 29⅞
600 do......s3. 80⅜	200 do......b3. 30
100 Panama..........115	300 do........ 30
800 Pac. Mail. b.c.b3. 44⅜	600 do........ 30⅛
300 do......s3. 44¼	200 H. & St. J. Pf..b.c. 34½
100 do........ 44¼	300 Ohio & M. b.c.b3. 32⅞
600 do......b3. 44¼	200 do......s3. 32¾
800 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 80¼	800 do........ 32⅞
600 do......s3. 80½	900 do......b3. 33
50 do........ 80½	2100 do........ 33
1100 do......b3. 80⅜	100 do......s3. 33
200 do........ 80⅜	3000 do......b3. 33⅛
300 do.....s10. 80¼	300 do........ 33⅛
700 do......b3. 80⅜	500 do......s3. 33
100 Pac. R. of Mo..b.c. 47½	15 Adams Ex....b.c.116½
	10 Ill. Cent........ 97¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20s, coup., '64......114½	100 Union Pacific..... 36
3,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.101	2200 do........ 35⅞
10 Park Bank.......140	600 St. Paul......... 37¼
100 Quicksilver...... 34	100 do........ 37⅛
100 do......b3. 34	100 St. Paul Pf....... 57
500 West. Union..... 80⅜	100 do........ 57¼
500 do......s3. 80¼	300 N. Western....b3. 43⅛
800 do........ 80¼	300 do........ 43
2000 Pac. Mail.....s3. 44¼	400 do......s3. 43
2500 do........ 44¼	100 do......s3. 42⅞
100 N.Y.C. & H....b3.101¼	200 do......s3. 42¾
200 do......s3.101⅛	500 do........ 42¾
500 E. Railway....s3. 27¼	500 Tol. & Wab....... 30
1400 do........ 27¼	300 do........ 29⅞
700 do........ 27⅜	300 do......b3. 29⅞
500 Lake Shore....s3. 80¼	900 do......s3. 29¾
100 do......s5. 80⅜	200 do......s3. 29⅝
100 do......b3. 80¼	500 Ohi & Miss....b3. 33
1300 do........ 80⅛	500 do........ 32⅞
1100 do......s3. 80⅛	1000 do........ 32¾
3300 do......s3. 80	500 do......b3. 32⅞
100 do......s4. 80	300 do......s3 32¾
2400 do........ 80	100 Pac. R. of Mo..... 47½

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25—P. M.

The stock market was vigorously attacked at the opening this morning, on the lower quotation of Erie from abroad, and the repetition in some of the morning papers of the one-sided statement about the current finances of Pacific Mail, of which we spoke yesterday. The price of this latter was depressed to 43¾ in the early dealings, but made a quick recovery. The chief difficulty in the way of the bear party in pursuing an attack of this description lies in the fact that the street has, from long and uniform experience, become well accustomed to stories of the kind in question, and very seldom lends them much credence. Real holders of stocks are not deceived into parting with their property, and it is not easy for the bears to buy, in any quantity, at the decline. The reaction is, in most cases, too prompt and decided to leave much chance for profit to the people who engineer the movement, even with all the help that can be given by the industrious spreading of erroneous reports. A reputation for sometimes telling the truth is needed, in order to give real currency to falsehoods, for such is the right name for statements like the one alluded to. The Pacific Mail Company, under its present management, while it has undoubtedly made engagements running into the future to pay large sums for the construction of additional steamers to accommodate a growing business, will probably get value received for the money it has undertaken to expend, and it certainly shows unmistakable signs of a vigorous life which ought to be cheering to all American citizens who are not "short" of the stock. We shall probably hear less about the bills payable of this company after certain parties have rectified their position by suitable purchases. It is now possible that after they have done so we may hear of a "satisfactory adjustment of all matters of difference" between it and the Pacific Railroads, if not of a combination to establish fair living rates for freight and passage.

Erie sold first at 26½, which was still ½ ℘ cent. above the quotation by cable, (and we understand that purchases could not be effected in London at 24,) rallied under active buying during the first call to 27⅜, and, after a tolerably brisk trade, finally closed at this price. The general list was soon steadied, after the first few transactions, and presently became firm and moderately active, with special animation in Ohios, (on the figures given for the last four months' earnings,) and sales as high as 33⅛ in the afternoon. North-western and Union Pacific were firm, on less than average dealings. The last-named stock was still in brisk borrowing demand for delivery, lending free of interest, and there was continued speculation as to the purpose and meaning of the large transactions in this way, the borrowing all being done by one party who has been thought to have enough of his own already. Quicksilver was exceptionally weak, on the report of yesterday's litigation. The transactions of a rather dull day were somewhat enlivened in the afternoon by the appearance of a sudden change of base on the part of the veteran operator in Lake Shore, who is thought to have sold that stock, in considerable blocks, down to 80, or ½ ℘ cent. below Tuesday's closing price. The dealings in this security were, however, the subject of some remark as being more productive in commissions to the brokers engaged than in actual changes of holding on the part of principals. The movement now spoken of tended rather to weaken the general tone of the market, and the small differences shown by our comparative table of closing prices are partly for the worse, though several stocks exhibit trifling improvement.

Gold sold first at 111¾, then at 111⅝, which price was alternately asked and bid during most of the day. Some transactions were made at 111¾ in the afternoon, but the final quotation was 111⅝@111 11-16. It is thought that a fair amount of long Gold was disposed of by the conbination under the report of large shipments by to-morrow's steamers. The engagements reported amount to $1,400,000, of which rather more than half goes to Paris. The lending rates of Gold were "flat" to 2 ℘ cent. for carrying, with last loans "flat." The Government sale of $500,000, the last of the November programme, goes over to Friday.

Exchange is quite dull but very steady at last quotations. The Bank of England lost £44,000 on balance to-day, but has made no change in its rate of discount, and the feeling in the London money market is perceptibly easier. Sixty-day bills are therefore in rather more request, at $4 85¼@$4 85½ than demand drafts at $4 90, though this is the current rate for the latter at the close.

Government bonds, under steady prices from Europe and a continuance of the domestic inquiry, are very firm at an improvement of ⅛@¼ in 1881s and old 1865s. The latter were taken in moderate amounts for export to the Continent, and more were wanted at quotations, but the supply is still quite scanty.

State bonds were quiet, with small sales of Tennessees, ex-coupon, at 55, and Virginias at 53¼, closing 53½ bid. In Railroad bonds the business, though of a retail character, was well distributed. Albany and Susquehanna firsts sold at 107, thirds at 101, North-western gold bonds at 85, an improvement; Morris and Essex firsts at 108½, Lackawanna seconds at 108, Wabash firsts at 74½, and Michigan Central Consolidated 7s at 100. C., C. and I. C. firsts were done at 68½@68. The Pacific mortgages were steady at about yesterday's quotations, closing at 95¾@96 for Centrals, 91⅜@91½ for Union firsts, 88¼@88½ for Land Grants, and 76¼@76⅜ for Sinking Funds.

Money was extremely easy at about 3 ℘ cent. on call, with some business at 2½ for the sake of the two days' interest. Last loans were at 3 ℘ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 25.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, coupon	112¾	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	119⅜	119⅜
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	112¾	113
American Gold	111¾	111⅝
Bills on London, sixty days	$4 85¼	$4 85¼@½
New-York Central and Hudson	101⅜	101⅛
Harlem	131	....
Erie	27⅜	27⅜
Lake Shore	80½	80
Wabash	29½	29⅝
Rock Island	100⅜	100⅜
North-western	42¾	42⅜
Norsh-western Preferred	60½	60⅝
St. Paul	37¼	37⅛
St. Paul Preferred	56⅝	57¼
Union Pacific	35⅞	35⅞
Pacific Mail	44¼	44¼
Panama	115	115
Western Union	80¼	80¼
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	32¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	9⅜	9⅜
New-Jersey Central	107	107
Del., Lackawanna and Western	109⅜	109¼
Atlantic and Pacific Preferred	17¼	17¼
Missouri Pacific	47¾	47½

The following shows the range of prices and the number of shares sold:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
N. Y. C. & Hudson	101⅜	101⅛	1,005
Erie	27⅜	26½	16,370
Lake Shore	80½	80	25,500
Wabash	30⅛	29⅜	9,500
North-western	43⅛	42⅝	9,500
North-western Preferred	60⅝	60½	100
Rock Island	100½	100¼	1,010
Illinois Central	97¾	97¾	10
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37⅜	36⅞	4,100
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	57¼	56½	900
Ohio & Miss	33⅛	32½	23,600
Union Pacific	36	35¾	8,600
C., C. & Ind. Central	9⅜	9¼	320
Hannibal Preferred	34½	34	500
Morris & Essex	98½	98½	130
Panama	115	115	100
D., L. & Western	109¼	109¼	900
Western Union Telegraph	80⅝	80⅛	13,000
Pacific Mail	44⅜	43¾	18,200
Quicksilver	34¾	33½	1,900
Quicksilver Preferred	42½	39¾	500
Adams Express	116½	116½	25
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	82½	82½	25
Del. & H. Canal Co	116	115¾	283
Atlantic & Pacific Pref	17¼	17¼	200
Missouri Pacific	47¾	47¾	200
Canton Co	61	61	200
Am. Dist. Tel	40	40	1,500
Total shares sold			137,878

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Offered.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	119⅛	119½
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	119⅛	119¼
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupon	119¾	120
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	112¾	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112¾	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	114¼	114½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	114½	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	115¼	115½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	118¼	118½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	118½	118¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	119	119¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	119¼	119½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	119	119½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	119¼	119½
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	113	113¼
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	113⅞	114⅛
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112¾	112⅞
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112¾	112⅞
Gold	111⅝	111¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1874.

Gold receipts	$259,619 04
Gold payments	981,799 73
Gold balance	53,953,300 14
Currency receipts	541,512 20
Currency payments	1,012,235 24
Currency balance	51,000,297 25
Customs	243,000 00

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$42,213,000
Gold balances	1,976,926
Currency balances	2,326,369

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$67,378,191
Currency balances	2,761,436
Gold exchanges	6,128,642
Gold balances	867,892

The Sub-Treasury paid out $129,000 in Gold for interest and $84,000 in redemption of bonds. The internal revenue receipts at Washington to-day were $298,000. National bank notes received for redemption, $376,000.

The following were the prices bid at the Stock Exchange for State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83...... 37	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87..110
Alabama 8s, '86...... 45	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87...110
Alabama 8s, '88...... 43	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83..110
Arkansas 6s, Fund.. 20⅛	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91..115
Ark. 7s, L.R. & Ft.S.is. 10	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75..108
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R. 10	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76..108
Ar. 7s, L.R.P.B. & N.O. 8	N. C., 6s, old Ja. & J. 27½
Ark. 7s Miss.O. & R.R. 8	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 27½
Ark. 7s Ark. Cen. R.. 8	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J. 52
California 7s.........114	N. C., N. C. R., A. & O. 51
Connecticut 6s........105	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, Ja. & J....... 35
Georgia 6s........... 78	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, Ap. & O....... 35
Georgia 7s, n. bds ... 90½	N. C., new bds., J. & J. 17
Ga. 7s, Gold bds..... 76	N. C., new bds., A. & O. 12½
Indiana 5s...........101	N. C., S. T., class 2.. 6
Illinois coupon 6s, '77.102	N. C., S. T., class 3.. 6
Illinois coupon 6s, '79.102	Ohio 6s, '75..........101¼
Illinois War Loan...102	Ohio 6s, '81..........104
Kentucky 6s.........101	Ohio 6s, '86..........108
Louisiana 6s......... 26	Rhode Island 6s.....104
Louisiana n. bds.... 25	South Carolina 6s... 30
Louisiana 6s, n. Fl. d. 21	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 20
Louisiana 7s, Pen... 22	S. C. 6s, April & Oct. 20
Louisiana 6s, L. bds. 27½	S. C. Fund. Act, '66. 23
Louisiana 8s, L. bds. 27	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J. 17
Michigan 6s, '78-'79..103½	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O. 17
Michigan 6s, '83......103½	S. C. 7s, '88.......... 17
Michigan 7s, '90......101	S. C. Non-fund. bds.. 6½
Mo. 6s due in '74....101¼	Tennessee 6s, old.... 74
Mo. 6s due in '75....101	Tenn. 6s, o., ex coup. 54½
Mo. 6s due in '76.... 98¾	Tenn. 6s, new bds... 74
Mo. 6s due in '77.... 97¾	Tenn. 6s, n.bds., ex C. 54½
Mo. 6s due in '78.... 97⅜	Tenn. 6s, n. bds., n. s. 54½
Fund. bds. due in '94 94	Texas 10s, '76........ 98
L. bs. due '81-'91 inc. 95¾	Virginia 6s, old...... 38
Asy. or Univ. due '92 94	Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 38
Han. & St. Jo. due '86. 94	Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 38
Han. & St. Jo. due '87. 94½	Va. 6s. Con. bds..... 55¾
N. Y. Regt. B. L.....108⅜	Va. 6s, ex m. c., 2d s. 43
N. Y. coup. B. L.....108⅜	Va. 6s, deferred bds. 11½
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.110	
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.110	
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78...110	

And for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.107	C., P. & Ash. Old Bs.100
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.100	C., P. & Ash. N. Bs. 98½
Ald. & Susq. 3d bds. 97	D., M. & Tol. Bonds. 99¼
Bost., H. & E. 1st... 22¾	Buf. & Erie N. Bs... 99
B., C.R. & M. 1st 7s, g. 50	Buf. & State Line 7s.103
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.. 51	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st.. 85
Chic. & Alt. S. F....100	Lake Shore Div. Bs. 98¼
Chic. & Alt. Inc......100½	L. S. Con. Reg. 1st..101⅛
La. & Mo. 1st, G'd.. 83	L. S. Con. Coup. 2d.. 94⅝
St. L., J. & C. 1st.... 97	Mar. & Cin. 1st.......102½
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.112½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....100½
Chic., R. I. & Pac....108⅜	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 97
Am. D. & Imp. bds..100¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....100½
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.108	N.Y.C. & H. 1st Coup.112⅛
M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 PD 91	Hud. R. 7s 2d, S.F. '85.108¾
M. & St. P. 7s, G., R. D. 84	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75... 99½
M. & St. P. 1st, La. C. D. 88	Har. 1st 7s, Coup....107½
M. & St. P. 1st, M. I. & D. 71	Har. 1st 7s, Reg....107¾
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D. 71	N. No. 1st........... 84
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M. 80	O. & M. Con. S. F... 97¼
C. & N. W., S. F....102½	O. & M. Con....... 94½
C. & N. W., Con. bs. 89	O. & M. 2d Con..... 79½
Chic. & N. W. 1st... 97	Cen. Pac. G. Bs..... 95⅝
Chic. & N. W., Reg. 83	Cen. P. State A. Bs.106
Iowa Midland 1st 8s. 83½	Western Pacific Bds. 85¾
Galena & Ch. Ext'd..105	Union Pac. 1st Bds... 91¼
Galena & Ch. 2d..... 99⅛	Union Pac. L. past due 90
Chic. & Mil. 1st..... 94½	Union Pac. Skg. Fd. 76¼
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s, S.F.104⅛	Pac. R. of Mo., 1st... 86½
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.100½	Pac. R. of Mo., 1C.B... 70
Del., Lack. & W. 2d..107	Pac. R. of Mo., 2d..... 79
Morris & Essex 1st..108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C., 1st.110½
Morris & Essex 2d..102½	Cleve. & Pitts., 3d...100¼
Mor. & Es. Construc. 94	Cleve. & Pitts., 4th.. 95
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71. 98⅞	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 68
Erie 3d 7s, '83......100	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d. 26
Erie 4th 7s, '80..... 97	StL. & Iron M. 1st..... 91
Long Dock bonds...103½	St. L. & Iron Mt. 2d. 70
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.100	Alt. & Terre H., 1st.102
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. 82	Alt. & T. H. 2d., Inc.. 73
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ ct., '75..101	Bel. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s. 94½
Dub. & S. City 1st...100	Tol., Peoria & W. E. D. 80½
Dub. & S. City 2d div. 97	Tol., Peoria & W. W. D. 71
C. Falls & Minn. 1st.. 82	Tol. & Wab. 1st, ex. 91¼
M. So. 7 per c. 2d.... 99¼	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. div. 74½
M. So. N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.104¼	Tol. & Wabash, 2d... 72½
C. & Tol. S. Fund...104	Gt. Western 1st, '88.. 88
C. & Tol. New Bds.. 99	Gt. Western 2d, '93.. 67

The gross earnings of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company for the four months ending

Oct. 31 ult., were		$1,341,742 93
Less transfers formerly included	$133,512 80	
And working expenses	762,052 00	895,565 45
		$446,177 48
Less extraordinary expenses		10,782 66
Leaving available surplus		$435,394 82

The earnings of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company (and leased lines) for the week ending Nov. 21,

1874, were	$93,400 00
1873	97,627 00
Decrease for the week	$4,227 00

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Flour steady; Extra Spring, $4 25@$4 50. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Spring nominal; No. 2 do., 91½c.@91¾c., spot; January, 92⅞c.; No. 2 Spring, 85c.; Rejected, 80c.@81c. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 79c., cash; 75c. all the year; 71¼c. May; new No. 2 Mixed, 67½c.; Rejected, 65c.@65½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 at 53c. cash; 52½c. all the year; Rejected, 51¾c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 2 at 92c.@92½c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, $1 24, cash or December; No. 3 do., $1 06@$1 10. Pork in fair demand at $20 25 cash or all the year; 20 87½, February. Lard in good demand at 13½c.@13¼c., spot; 13¼c., all the year; $13 65, February. Bulk Meats in good demand. Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7c.; Short Rib Middles, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Short Clear Middles, 9¾c.@9⅞c., all loose, partly cured. Green Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at 97½c. On call of the Board this afternoon, Wheat closed at 91¼c. for December. Corn, 74¾c., all the year. Pork, $20 95, February. Lard, $13 30, all the year; $13 75, February. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 49,000 bushels; Corn, 48,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—Flour firm for brands at $4 25@$4 50, with the supply short of the demand; higher grades quiet. Wheat firm and in fair demand; generally higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 09@$1 10, in elevator; No. 3, $1 02@$1 03. Corn firm; No. 2 Mixed, 72c.@72½c., on track; 72½c.@73½c., in elevator. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, 56½c., cash; 57c., November; 56¾c., December. Barley steady; No. 3 Spring, $1 25@$1 28; No. 2 do., $1 35@$1 40; choice, $1 45@$1 50. Rye firm and scarce; higher; No. 2, $1 02@$1 03. Pork steady; spot firm; futures higher; $19 75@$20 spot; $21, November. Green Hams, 14 pounds average, 10c. Bulk Meats dull and lower; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.@10¾c., packed. Bacon nominal; no supply. Lard firm; Steam, 13½c., spot. Whisky steady at $1. Live Hogs firm and active; Good to Extra Porkers, $6 75@$7 50; bulk of sales $6 90@$7 20. Cattle active; Good to Choice Native Steers $4 50@$6; Cows and Heifers, $1 75@$3 25; Wintered Texans, $2 25@$3 75. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour; 11,000 bushels Wheat; 18,000 bushels Corn; 6,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Barley; 20,000 Hogs. Shipments—9,000 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 8,700 bbls.; Wheat, 65,600 bushels; Corn, 47,200 bushels; Oats, 22,400 bushels; Barley, 6,640 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 7,000 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 13,600 bushels; Corn, 24,400 bushels; Oats, 22,400 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels. Canal Freights nominal. Flour quiet; sales, 1,000 bbls. on range: Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat firm and in light demand; sales, in small lots, of White Michigan at $1 28; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 26; do., No. 2 do., at $1 08; Red Winter at $1 14@$1 16; White Winter at $1 25@$1 26. Corn steady; sales 5,000 bushels new Corn, no grade, at 78c., and 9,500 bushels High Mixed Toledo at 80c.@81c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 58c. Rye nominally; 96c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 40@$1 45; Western, $1 30@$1 35; State, $1 28@$1 30. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 55@$1 60; Western, $1 45@$1 50. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Petroleum—Refined firmer, at 10½c.@10⅝c.; Crude nominal. Clover-seed fairly active, at 8½c.@9½c. Timothy neglected. Flax-seed wanted, $2. Flour firm; Superfine, $3 87½@$4 25; Extras, $4 50@$4 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, $5 25@$6; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 75@$6 25; high grades, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat quiet, but firm; Red, $1 20@$1 25; Amber, $1 25@$1 27; White, $1 30@$1 35. Rye quoted at 97c.@$1. Corn firm; Yellow, 94c., for Old; 80c.@88c., for New; Mixed, 85c.@86c., for New. Oats firm; Western White, 65c.@67c.; Mixed, 62c.@64½c. Provisions steady; Mess Pork, $21@$22. Beef Hams, $20@$22. Smoked Hams, $13@$14 50. Sides, $11@$12. Salted Shoulders, $9 37½@$9 50. Whisky, $1 02. Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County Choice, 42c.@43c.; Western Prime, 35c.@37c.; Choice Western Rolls, 35c.@36c. Cheese steady; Fancy New-York and Fine Western, 15¾c.@16¼c.; Prime New-York, 14½c.@15¼c.; Prime Western, 14c.@15c. Eggs firm; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 33c.@34c.; Western, 32c.@33c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—Flour firm; Double Extra, $4 75; choice do., $5 75@$6 50. Corn lower; Mixed and Yellow, $1 05; White, $1 07½. Oats quiet at 72c. Bran easy at $1 12½. Hay dull; fair supply; prime, $26; choice, $27. Pork dull and lower; new held at $22. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders scarce at 9¼c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c. asked; no sales. Sugar-cured Hams—Choice scarce and in demand; old, 13½c.; new, 15½c. Lard—No tierce on hand; keg in supply; dull at 15¾c. Sugar in good demand; Inferior, 4½c.@5½c.; Common, 5¾c.@6c.; Fair to Fully Fair, 6¼c.@7½c.; Prime to Strictly Prime, 7¾c.@8¼c. Molasses in good demand; Common, 40c.; Fair, 46c.@49c.; Prime to Strictly Prime, 50c.@55c. Whisky—Western, $1 05. Coffee quiet; Ordinary to Prime, 17c.@19½c. Corn-meal dull and lower, at $4. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ discount; Sterling, $5 40. Gold, 111⅜.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat in fair demand and higher; Red, $1 08@$1 10. Corn firm at 70c.@73c. Oats steady at 55c.@60c. Rye firm at $1 08. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 35. Butter steady. Pork quiet but firm at $21. Lard firm; Head and Gut 13⅛c.; Steam, 13¼c.; Country Steam, 13c.; Kettle, 14c. bid. Bulk Meats steady; partly cured loose Shoulders, $7 20@$7 37½; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10½c. Bacon firm and scarce; little doing. Green Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky firm at 99c. Live Hogs steady; common to good Packing, $6 85@$7 50, bulk of sales at $7 25@$7 35. Receipts—13,000 head. Shipments—1,000 head.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 25.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 12½@$1 13; Amber Michigan, $1 08½@$1 09; No. 1 Red, $1 10@$1 10½; No. 2 Red, $1 08; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 16. Corn firm for spot, weak for futures; High Mixed, 79c.; new, 72c.@72½c., cash and November; 70½c., December; 71½c., January; new Low Mixed, 69½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 5c.@5½c.; to Oswego, 14c. for Wheat. Clover-seed, $5 50. Dressed Hogs—Sales at $7 75; $8 asked at close of market. Receipts—11,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—33,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 25.—Flour unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1, 96½c.; No. 2, 91½c.; December, 90¾c. Oats scarce; higher; No. 2, 53½c. Corn quiet and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 75c. Rye—No. 1 scarce at $1 03. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2 Spring, store, $1 28. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork, $20 12½, cash. Meats firm. Hams, in pickle, 11c.@11½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c., loose; Long and Short Clear Middles, December and January, 9¾c.@9⅞c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 6c.; to Oswego, 12c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—9,500 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Flour steady; sales, 2,400 bbls. Wheat firm, but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 20@$1 22. Corn in light demand; sales, 3,200 bushels new Low Mixed at 87c.@88c.; 1,200 bushels High Mixed at 90c. Barley quiet and quotations nominal. Corn-meal—$37 for Bolted, $36 for Unbolted, ℘ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $28 ℘ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 18,300 bushels; Barley, 14,500 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 18,200 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels; Peas, 3,500 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; Red, 95c.; Amber, $1 05; White, $1 10. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull; Mixed, 60c.; White, 63c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork in fair demand and higher at $21 50. Bacon—None here. Hams unchanged. Bulk-meats in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅜c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. Lard unchanged. Whisky unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 25.—Flour firm and scarce for low grades; other demand fair and market firm. Corn easier at 86c.@87c. Oats steady at 66c. Pork steady at $21 50. Lard steady at 14½c.@15½c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides 10¾c.; Clear Sides 11c. Bacon firm and scarce.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 25.—No movement in Wheat. Rye steady; sale of one lot of 600 bushels from store at 90c. Corn—No Old in the market; New dull at 90c. Oats steady and in fair demand; sales 6 cars at 64c. for No. 2 Mixed State, 64½c.@65c. for No. 2 White State. Barley—Holders less firm. Malt steady.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 25.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Red $1 11; No. 2 $1 05. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firm; Standard White, in car-lots, 8¾c.; State Test 10¼c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $3@$6. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—Ear, 58c.@60c.; Shelled, 66c.@67c.; old, 71c.@73c., in elevator. Rye, 90c.@95c. Barley, $1 20@$1 25. Receipts—9,000 Hogs.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 25.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 33c. Resin quiet; Strained, $2 05. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 60; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 60. Tar steady at $1 85.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 25—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛@93¼, and for the account 93¼@93⅜; Erie Railway Shares, 23¾@24; Preferred, 39.

2:30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅛@93¼ for both money and the account; Erie Railway Shares, 24.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £44,000. Erie Railway Shares, 24¼.

6 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 70c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 25.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 97⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25, 12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8¼d.; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7 9-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable January and February, at 7⅝d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,300 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 7 9-16d.; do., do., shipped December and January, at 7⅝d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 7 9-16d.; do. do., deliverable December, at 7 9-16d. Produce—Refined Petroleum 9d.@9¼d. ℘ gallon.

Evening—Linseed Oil, 26s.@26s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 25—6 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 8¾d.@9d. ℘ gallon.

ANTWERP, Nov. 25—Evening.—Petroleum, 25½f. for fine Pale American.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 25.—There is not much activity in the Wool market, but prices continue steady and manufacturers still purchase from week to week sufficient to keep their machinery running. The reduced production of goods has not yet influenced the market so far as prices are concerned, and manufacturers purchase cautiously. While the stocks of Wool are so comparatively small at all points, there is no disposition to press sales at any concession. On the contrary, holders are confident that full prices will be sustained for the balance of the season, and that there will be a scarcity of Wool, even with a stoppage of 25 ℘ cent. of the machinery. Fine Fleeces are more inquired for, and have been selling at 54c.@57c. for XX and XXX Ohio and Pennsylvania. Michigan and Ohio Fleeces range from 49c.@52c. ℘ lb., as to quality. Desirable medium Fleeces at 50c.@55c. ℘ lb., including Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and Maine, and Combing and Delaine selections from 56c.@60c. ℘ lb., as to quality. Pulled continues to come forward more freely, and has been selling from 35c.@55c. ℘ lb. for Super and X. There is a dull feeling for Pulled, and low grades can only be sold at concessions. California ranges from 25c.@40c. ℘ lb. for Spring, and 18c.@26c. ℘ lb. for Fall. The latter is still quite dull.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Starck vs. Starck; memorandum.
Marsch vs. Hess; motion denied.
Pretzfelder vs. Mears; motion granted.
Hollister vs. Englehart; granted; (memorandum.)
Hackley vs. Henry; order granted.
Robinson vs. Hatch; motion granted.
Legrand vs. Clarke; denied.
Rice vs. Disbrow; granted.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Reisig vs. Monahan; judgment suspended and new trial ordered before Justice Kane, of the Eighth District Court in accordance with section 366 of the Code, the parties to appear before the Justice for trial at the Eighth District Court-room on the 4th day of December, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M. Judge Loew.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Stewart vs. The Mayor, &c.; injunction dissolved. See decision.

COURT OF APPEALS.

In the Court of Appeals, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1874:

No. 94.—John W. Kerr, Sheriff, &c., appellant, vs. Willis P. Nelson, respondent.—Argument resumed this morning and continued.

No. 29.—Dewitt C. Bates, Administrator, &c., appellant, vs. The Cherry Valley, Sharon and Albany Railroad Company, respondents.—Argued by Lyman W. Bates, of counsel for appellant, and by J. A. Dewey for respondents.

No. 70.—Herman D. Walbridge et al., respondent, vs. The Ocean National Bank of New-York, appellant.—Argued by S. W. Fullerton, of counsel for appellant and by Henry Broadhead for respondents.

No. 30.—Richard Rowland, respondent, vs. B. Hegeman, executor, et al., appellant.—Argued by Ira Shafer, of counsel for appellant, and by A. B. Convers for respondent.

No. 90.—The Richmond County Gas-light Company appellant, vs. The Town of Middletown, respondent.—Argued by F. Westervelt for appellant, and by S. T. Rawson for respondent.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1874.

Day calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1874.—Nos. 75, 105, 106, 103, 35, 104, 91, 17.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 78.—*Thompson* vs. *Donaldson et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Louisiana.—This was a libel to charge the steamer Great Republic with the loss of the steamer Cleona, by collision on the Mississippi in August, 1869. The two boats were bound up the river, the Cleona ahead and the Republic following in her wake, when the former, attempting to cross the river, was run into by the latter, and the question was upon the responsibility for the result. The court below dismissed the libel, finding the Cleona in fault in attempting to cross the river when the attempt would occasion peril to both vessels. It is here alleged that the Republic was the cause of the accident in not keeping her course, instead of following in the wake of the Cleona, and finally running into her; in not stopping her engines and checking speed when there was obvious occasion for so doing, and in not altering her course to the starboard so as to go to the opposite shore to that toward which the Cleona was making.

J. D. McPherson for appellant; Durant and Homer for appellees.

No. 75.—*Adams et al.* vs. *Adams.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was an action to determine the rights of the appellee under a deed of gift made by her husband for her benefit. The deed was made to a trustee, without his knowledge, and who afterwards refused to accept the trust, and was delivered to the *cestui que* trust. The bill alleged a delivery, and the main question at issue is upon that point, the appellants insisting that there was no other delivery than the one mentioned, and that that was not sufficient to give the deed validity, and the appellee maintaining the sufficiency of the delivery by registration and acts denoting an intention to deliver. Another question is upon the consideration whether a court of equity will enforce such a deed of gift, made without consideration, and, as alleged by the appellants, where the possession remains in the donor.

T. J. D. Fuller for appellants; Boye and Selden for appellee.

WHEN REVISERS OF ASSESSMENTS CANNOT BE RESTRAINED.

George Stuart, a property owner on Seventy-fifth street, applied for an injunction restraining the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments from confirming an assessment against his property, for the regulating, grading, and curbing of the street. The application was made on the ground that the contract had not been properly fulfilled, the consequence being that, as Mr. Stuart claims, the work was so imperfectly done that it is with great difficulty connections can be made with the main sewer. The affidavits in opposition were to the effect that the work had been as perfectly performed as the rocky nature of the ground would admit. Judge Larremore, in denying the motion, holds the law to be as follows: Before the plaintiff can ask for an injunction restraining the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments from the performance of a duty imposed by law, it must be conclusively shown that he has no other remedy. (High on Injunctions, section 365.) The act of April 17, 1858, (chapter 338,) as amended by the act of May 2, 1874, (chapter 313,) provides a remedy for a party aggrieved by any fraud or substantial error in any proceeding to levy or collect an assessment. Until recourse is had to the summary proceeding therein provided, and the relief sought for is denied, the plaintiff is not entitled to equitable interference on his behalf. Nor is it indisputably settled by the authorities that a certiorari will not lie in such a case as this. As plaintiff has not exhausted his legal remedy, his application for an injunction must be denied without prejudice. What effect the act of May 2, 1874, (chap. 313,) may have in abridging plaintiff's right to maintain an action of this character, it is unnecessary now to decide. The construction to be given to said act will be more appropriately determined on the trial of the latter

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 26, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Il Barbiere di Siviglia, (Italian Opera,)—Mlle. Donadio, Signor De Bassini, Mr. Carl Formes.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—Jane Eyre—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. M. Rankin. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Heart of Midlothian—Mr. Louis James, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Rip Van Winkle—Mr. Joseph Jefferson. Matinée at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE—The Gilded Age—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg—Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Black Crook—Miss Emma Westerby, Miss A. E. Bowler, Mlle. Bonfanti, Mr. George Atkins. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment. Matinée at 2.

LYCEUM THEATRE—La Fille De Madame Angot—Miss Emily Soldene. Matinée at 1:30.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE—Crime—Mysteries of Paris—Miss Charlotte Stanley.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinée at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour. Matinée at 2.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Political and Miscellaneous Readings, by Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment.

ROBINSON HALL.—Variety Entertainment.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

For a Washington correspondent to say that a Cabinet Minister, in good health, is in danger of death from apoplexy, on account of six years' hard work in Government service, and, therefore, will straightway resign his office, is going a little beyond the fair limits of journalistic enterprise. Such a statement in respect to Secretary Fish has not an atom of foundation in truth, except in that part which credits him with hard work. Other Cabinet Ministers have no doubt labored just as faithfully, and Mr. Fish is entitled to, or at least he would claim, no exceptional consideration on that account, unless it be protection from the statement that he is, for that reason, to forthwith die. Whatever official events may betide him, his health and strength, are, we happen to know, excellent. Everybody who is properly acquainted with public affairs must know with how much fidelity, and almost uniform success, Mr. Fish has discharged the difficult and delicate duties of the Department of Foreign Affairs. We cannot recall an instance where there has been, on his part, failure to substantially secure the object sought by the country. Not only has peace been honorably maintained with every nation, but long-standing and threatening differences with great powers have been arranged with glory to the United States. These things every one recognizes, but the public does not realize the extent and value of the reforms introduced by Mr. Fish into the every-day working machinery of his office, and which make it a model department. No less significant is the fact that Congress has, by legislation, manifested its appreciation of the wisdom of nearly every recommendation respecting the administration of the Department of State, to which Mr. Fish has invited their attention. His retirement, from any cause, would be a misfortune to the country.

It appears that Judge Van Brunt's decision in the suit brought by John Foley against Ex-Chamberlain Palmer requires to be followed up by another suit before the interest-money in dispute can be recovered. The decision affirms, however, the competency of the individual tax-payer to maintain an action for the recovery of misapplied public money, and it declares the obligation of the Chamberlain to account for interest as well as principal of the funds intrusted to his keeping. It appears, further, that the suit brought in the name of the City for the recovery of this money was kept back to allow the Foley suit, which had precedence of the other in point of time, to be pushed to the successful conclusion which the able counsel who had it in charge confidently anticipated. The public would have no reason to find fault with this arrangement were the right of the individual tax-payer to maintain such a suit as clear as the right of the City. This is very far from being the case, the success of the Foley injunction suits in 1871, and the success of the present one to the contrary notwithstanding. The law of 1864, which made the tax-payers of this City a *cestui que trust* in respect of the property and funds of the Corporation, has never, so far as we know, been reviewed by the Court of Appeals, and one of the highest legal authorities of the City has expressed grave doubts about its constitutionality. Apart from that law, the decisions of the Court of Appeals are clearly against the standing of the individual tax-payer in suits of this character.

For certain very sufficient reasons of law and judicial propriety, Judge Barrett has denied the motion of Croker's counsel to admit their client to bail. The treatment of this case since it reached the higher courts affords good assurance that it will be tried with a perfectly dispassionate fairness. The unscrupulous exercise of political influence which marked the early stages of the case can have no further scope in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. John Kelly does not yet own the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Ex-Congressman Elliott has been elected Speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives, Moses being lost sight of altogether. The minority in the House is by no means satisfied with Elliott's election; but it has enough to do in taking care of its own footing for the moment. The seats of nearly every member of the Charleston delegation are contested, the Ring apparently intending to make one final vigorous effort to keep in its hands the power it has so long misused. But it is probable that the effort will be unsuccessful, and that the property-owners of the State will have some share of representation in the current session.

The fate which invariably awaits the projectors and managers of "bubble" commercial enterprises in France has just received a fresh illustration. Clement Duvernois, a journalist, who won the Emperor Napoleon's favor, and who was subsequently Minister of Commerce under the Empire in 1870, as well as founder of several Bonapartist organs, identified himself in 1872 with a concern known as the "Territorial Bank of Spain." This company had only a quarter of its capital paid up, declared fictitious dividends, and misappropriated shares and funds, Duvernois, meantime, gradually getting entire control of the enterprise. Presently it came to grief, and the persons implicated with him were thrown into prison. When their trial came they made a very clever defense, but Duvernois and most of his confederates have been sentenced to lengthy terms of imprisonment, and fines in addition, for contravening French law in supporting the claims of an unstable banking organization.

OUR CURRENCY.

Some of Prof. Bonamy Price's definitions, given on Tuesday evening, were admirably clear and comprehensive. When he said that all currency was a tool for making exchanges he came very near the whole truth, so far as it has yet been unfolded. Our own currency, in the light of this definition, is certainly defective, though it is by no means so utterly worthless and abominable as it is sometimes made out to be. So far as it consists of Government notes, it has many vicious elements in it, the worst of which come from the fact that these notes were not originally designed as currency. Prof. Price says they are a tax. Substantially he is right, though in form his proposition is open to objection. The Government notes are evidences of a loan, which the people must be taxed to pay. The proceeds of this loan have, strictly speaking, disappeared. They were used to pay for services which were not productive of any material value, and for materials of war, which have been destroyed. Not that the nation did not get a full equivalent for its expenditure. It did. It secured the re-establishment of the national unity, which was an absolute condition precedent to all material prosperity. But the equivalent was like that received for the expense of the Police and the courts. It was not a material equivalent, which can be sold to repay the loan by means of which it was obtained. Economically, therefore, the expenditure is a loss, and when the loan is paid, it must be paid by the product of the nation's labor.

The notes which represent this debt are not in themselves money. They serve the purposes of money, because by law they can pay debts, and by common consent they can purchase commodities. But this quality is incidential, not essential. It was added, so far as the law has added it, in order to help the loan, and it is added, so far as common consent goes, because we have had nothing better to serve the same purpose for twelve years back. The notes are, however, used as money only because of the faith that they will ultimately be paid in money. As Prof. Price says, if that faith were to break down, everything would break down, and the greenback would become as the French assignat. The discount on the notes represents, for the most part, the uncertainty as to when they will be paid. If that uncertainty became absolute, the discount would reach a hundred per cent. and the note would be worthless.

It is plain that in the past the notes have been a very expensive form of loan. The Government got for them very much less than it is paying and must pay to get them in again. That source of injury, however, is of the past, and if it were certain that no more notes should be issued, we could dismiss it. The main source of injury now is the uncertainty as to this point, and this uncertainty arises largely from the notion which prevails to some extent that the notes are, intrinsically, money. When the people want money, they will demand more notes, and so weak is the intelligence and honesty of many of our politicians, that they may get more notes. So far as the notes now serve as money they are useful; but so far as they are liable to be increased, this usefulness is precarious, for the more there are of them the less this utility amounts to.

A much better currency would be one that consisted of notes constantly convertible into coin. Coin, as far as currency depends for its excellence on intrinsic and permanent value, is a perfect currency. It is absolutely just—absolutely safe. No man can cheat another with it; no man can delude himself about it. Prices measured in coin are to be always depended on. They may fluctuate from one time to another, but they always represent actual values, universally accepted; they are the symbols of realities. Not so with irredeemable paper. Prices measured in this fluctuate like the wind; they may be high to day and low next month; they may be the symbols of wealth or of positive poverty. But there is a mean between the two—a currency combining the advantages of both and the disadvantages of neither. It is a paper currency always convertible into coin How to obtain this is the most serious problem of the day in the United States, and it will remain important and imperative until it is solved. The necessity of solving it is bound to be the motive of all financial legislation for years to come, for the country will be prosperous or unprosperous precisely as it approaches or recedes from the solution. That is, so far as prosperity depends on sound currency, which is very far. A productive people, with large natural resources, industrious, energetic, and, in the main, saving, will become prosperous in spite of much hindrance from a bad currency. It will produce and it will exchange its products, and though it may suffer great inconvenience and diminution of the profit it might otherwise have, on account of an imperfect instrument of exchange, yet there will be a balance of profit, perhaps a considerable one. That need not blind us to the fact that we might have a vastly better currency than we have, and that the evil effects of our present one are so great that we will be compelled to seek a remedy. The public man who does not see this, who sees only the possibility of getting on after a fashion, and does not see the very great necessity of getting on much better, is short-sighted and must come to grief.

There is no doubt that so long as we have so considerable a public debt as we now have, we can, if we will, easily have a currency very nearly perfect, through the issues of banks secured by deposit of United States bonds. It does not follow that these banks should be our present national banks, or others with the same privileges and obligations. We simply point out that bank notes secured by United States bonds are practically a convertible currency. Such a currency would necessarily be no longer possible when our present debt is paid off, as it will be in the course of thirty years, according to the present laws governing the sinking fund; and long before that time the debt would cease to be available as a basis of bank issues. How this difficulty could be avoided is hardly a pressing or even a practical question at this day. It will not become so until we have devised some method of getting rid of the greenbacks. And that, after all the obfuscation it has given rise to, is really an open secret. The greenbacks can be got rid of by paying so many of them off that the holders of the remainder will not care to have them paid. Deprive the greenbacks of their legal-tender quality, at a fixed date, and prepare to pay them at a certain rate per month until no one longer presents them for payment, and then the question of a more perfect currency will be a pertinent one.

REVIVING TRADE IN ENGLAND.

About this time last year England was feeling the recoil of our financial panic. The drain of gold to Germany and the United States had compelled the bank of England to run up the rate of discount to nine per cent., and fears of a grave commercial crisis were pretty generally entertained. By the beginning of the year the exceptional prosperity of British manufactures during 1873 showed signs of waning. Exports fell both in quantity and value, and by early Spring dullness of trade was a well-established fact. Employers insisted on reduced wages, and workingmen in all departments of industry had to recede from the high rates of remuneration which they had succeeded in establishing during a long period of commercial prosperity. A sharp fall in prices, beginning with coal and pig-iron, accompanied this process, and for the last six months, at least, English manufacturers have loudly complained of lessened demand and unremunerative prices.

One of the first indications of dull times in England was the falling off in the revenue returns. On the basis of the results of the financial year ending in March last, the Conservative Government had disposed of an estimated surplus for the years 1874-75, of some thirty millions of dollars. As the weekly returns for the new year began to accumulate, it was perceived that the elasticity of revenue assumed by Sir Stafford Northcote was not likely to be maintained. In fact, up to the end of September, the revenue, instead of showing an increase over the first six months of the last financial year, showed a positive decrease of about six and a half millions of dollars. Since that time, however, there has been a sudden and remarkable improvement. For the five weeks between Oct. 1 and Nov. 7, the revenue receipts exceeded those of the corresponding period of last year by seven and a half millions of dollars. Not only has the deficiency of the first half of the year been thus made up, but the first thirty-one weeks of the financial year show a gain over the same period of last year amounting to over a million of dollars. This is no mere accident of a difference in date of tax collection. The improvement is manifested chiefly in the two departments of Customs and Excise, where collection keeps pace with the consumption of the articles taxed. It means that the British people after paying for the absolute necessaries of life, have an increased surplus to spare for the purchase of tea and tobacco. It means that the middle classes are drinking more wine and brandy than they did recently, and that the laboring class is earning enough to pay for a largely-increased consumption of beer and spirits.

Whatever may be said about the social significance of these marks of British prosperity, there can be no doubt about their trustworthiness in an economical sense. With cheap bread and lower prices all round, the British artisan is as well off with his reduced wages as he was a year ago, while the maximum rates of pay were still maintained. It is reasonable to assume that if he buys more luxuries than he did a few months ago, he purchases clothing more freely for himself and his family. The comfort of the laborer brings increased demand to the manufacturer; that in turn reacts upon the labor market, and the benefit of the surplus earnings of the masses thus raises the entire community to a higher level of prosperity. It was no mere rhetorical flight of Mr. Disraeli when he assured his auditors at the Guildhall, a fortnight ago, that he had the highest authority for stating "that there is no doubt a considerable revival of trade and a great promise of increase in our commercial transactions." The depression of trade in England was sudden; the recovery promises to be far more rapid than was predicted by those who had made gloomy reflections over the exhaustion attending "the overstimulated energies of the country."

The promise of an end to dull times in England has for us a lesson and an encouragement. The prompt readjustment of the proportion between wages and the prices of commodities was one most essential condition to an improvement of trade in England. That was rapidly effected, because the natural inflation of values, due to great commercial activity, was not intensified by any artificial inflation of the circulating medium. Business transactions were measured by a standard of real, not fictitious, money, and there was, therefore, no influence outside of commerce altogether, to interfere with the rapid fall in prices which was needed to stimulate demand by underbidding foreign competition and increasing the purchasing power of the earnings of the native consumer. One of the reasons why our recovery from commercial depression will be less rapid than that of England is to be found in the obstacles to a readjustment of prices presented by an inconvertible currency. While, however, we are slowly gravitating toward a metallic standard of value, we shall undoubtedly feel the good effects of the renewed activity of trade which has begun in England. We shall, for example, begin to get better prices for our cotton, our grain, and our provisions, because our best customers are likely to consume more of these articles than they have done during the last six months. By and by the extreme low prices which have lately been attained by the products of British furnaces and workshops will begin to advance, and we shall discover that competition with the British manufacturer is not the ruinous experiment which it is at present. And thus, in spite of artificial obstacles, we can hardly fail to find the natural elasticity of our resources strengthened by the reflex influence of a revival in English trade.

COLLEGE EDUCATION.

Mr. Froude somewhere draws a parallel between the expenses at Oxford of the Earl of Essex and a modern brewer's or merchant's son. The nobleman of Elizabeth's time spent in a whole year only a fraction of what the man of the middle class of to-day lays out for the mere furnishing of his quarters. The difference between the values of money at the two periods must, of course, be considered; but, even making due allowance for that, the modern student expends vastly more than his sixteenth-century predecessor. His pounds are scarcely more to him than his shillings were to the Earl of Essex. This increased expense of university education in England has its parallel in this country. It is not encouraging to think of the coming of a time when college training will be so costly as to confine it to the sons of well-to-do men. Fortunately for us, we have so many colleges scattered through the States, and supported by the different and, in some sense, rival religious denominations, that young men may generally find one almost at their doors, where, if needing them and worthy of them, they may obtain scholarships and consequent free education. How much better that education would be if these colleges were concentrated, as President Elliot advises, we do not now propose to discuss. Even if the student receives his tuition free, his expenses for living, books, and other necessaries must always be considerable, and to-day they are much greater all over the country than they were a quarter of a century ago, when many of the foremost men in all professions earned in vacations, by teaching "district school" or farming or other labor, the means of continuing their studies.

The college student who is poor has to fight his way against great odds. It is true that in the microcosm of the university money does not tell as it does in the great world. Talent, capacity, a genial disposition, generosity, manliness, even physical strength, go a great way, and may carry the poor man's son to a position of honor and influence among his fellows above that of his comrades more richly endowed with this world's goods. But, after all, money does tell to a certain and necessary extent even at college, and nowadays at our leading Eastern universities the most economical student must have a fair amount of it to enable him to live as others do.

It is to parents in comfortable circumstances, who, though not rich, are yet able to surround the boyhood of their sons with every advantage, that the cost of college education becomes a serious cause of anxiety. More than any other classes, (and among these wealth is not common,) clergymen, lawyers, and physicians, college-bred men themselves, are desirous of sending their sons to enjoy the nurture of their *alma mater*. And to such as they the question of cost is a very important, almost vital, one. A boy at Harvard is not extravagantly provided for who is allowed fifteen hundred dollars a year. A thousand dollars is an allowance on which he must live with economy. Yale is probably not quite so expensive, yet a thousand dollars there does not admit of extravagance, or give the youth the luxury he would have in a well-appointed home. At the inland colleges of New-England and the Middle States, the student can be supported on still less, but five hundred dollars a year would certainly be a fair, even a low, average of necessary expenditure. Now this is a large sum to a father with a family to support on a moderate income. No parent wishes his boy to endure at college privations which he himself does not suffer, and to which the son has not been accustomed at home. He does not patiently bear the thought of his boy's sensitiveness enduring the sting which the deprivation of innocent pleasures and occupations enjoyed by his comrades must inevitably cause. The "societies," ball clubs, boating, and other relaxations which give so much zest to college life, and which, indeed, are an important part of the education, all cost money.

Parents in the City must, therefore, in very many cases, make up their minds to send their sons to the colleges within its limits. In the City the student lives at home; but here assuredly something is gained in the continued parental oversight. Fortunately, our City colleges are such that any father may be proud to send his son to them. Columbia is one of the most richly endowed institutions of learning in the country, its Faculty is composed of some of the ablest Professors, and its list of Alumni includes many of our most distinguished men. This college is so rich, too, that it can afford to take, and does willingly take, students without charge where reason is shown. This it does with such delicacy that a free student is never known as such by his fellows. President Barnard is always ready to consider such applications, and they may be made without the least sacrifice to pride. No industrious student, capable of passing the preliminary examination, need want for the privileges of Columbia College. The New-York University, though less richly endowed, will doubtless grant the same advantages. It would be well for the fathers of sons in New-York to keep these facts in mind.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Like most customs, the observance of our Thanksgiving festival has entirely changed its original character. In the nature of things, a practice loses its significance when it becomes a custom. Compared with the original New-England celebration, our annual Thanksgiving is no more like it than the formal "good-night" of departing guests is like the spontaneous blessing of children and parents separating for the night. Originating in New-England in the gratitude of the colonists for an unexpected deliverance in dire extremity, Thanksgiving Day has become a national festival. Its date is fixed by a Presidential proclamation, as well as by the Executives of the several States. This unanimity of purpose, first suggested by the good Lincoln during the vicissitudes of our late war, has the excellent effect of adding one more national holiday to our slender list, and of uniting the whole people in some outward form of religious giving of thanks. As we have moved on from the time of the sturdy colonists who established the festival, we have lost something of its purpose and much of its spirit. This was inevitable; but it is not necessarily a great misfortune. The day is one for social and family reunion and feasting; and each year makes it more than ever a day for kindly remembrance of the poor. It is a day when we look out, not in, and lend a hand to those whose larder is scanty and whose board is bare.

Even those who have no sympathy with the men whose religious habits first suggested the propriety of a day for annual thanksgiving will be glad that we have one anniversary that reminds us of our duties to God and our fellow-men. Although we have essentially changed the main purpose of the celebration, so long as its name is retained, the first Thanksgiving will be remembered; and in a generation so much inclined as ours to think lightly of sacred things, even that dim remembrance will have its influence. We cannot forget that it *was* a religious rejoicing-day, whatever we have made it. And it is good for any people that it should have now and then some call to the higher duties of life, some reminder of a divine guardianship, some fresh views of the universal brotherhood of humanity.

After all, that is the best thanksgiving that opens the heart to the just influences of that charity for all, without which the best of us are not worth much. We have every day abundant occasion for giving thanks. The comforts of home, and the joys of friendship, fellowship, and domesticity, are all personal blessings which ought never to be disregarded. Peace, prosperity, liberty, concord, and material progress are national blessings in which even the unthankful share, and for which the thoughtful American citizen is heartily grateful. On such a day as this, these personal and public benefits will be recognized. And the highest form of thankfulness is not that which bows in cathedrals or joins in religious rites and processions only; its best expression is that warm benevolence that remembers the lonely widow, the fatherless, and him that has no helper. We hear much about "the noble enthusiasm of humanity." It is not worth much unless it takes the practical shape of a generous deed for the friendless and the poor. Thanksgiving need not—nay, should not—be mere alms-giving. But to share one's plenty with a needy neighbor, to bring cheer into sad homes, to lend a hand to the lonesome stranger—these are the best tokens of real thankfulness. Only to fare ourselves sumptuously is not the true observance of this day of feasting. To adapt Herrick's lines:

"No! 'tis a feast to dole,
Thy sheaf of wheat
And meat
Unto the hungry soul."

PICTURES AND PICTURE BUYERS.

During the long Summer months, artists, dealers, and people who can afford pictures, are widely scattered. Summer travel, rest, and out-door studies take into the country or foreign parts the three classes most interested in art sales. But now they have returned, and occasional notes of preparation are sounded in the newspapers; for pictures have their Fall season just the same as the millinery goods and fashion plates. It is thought that dull times will affect the trade in pictures. Already, it is noticeable that bronzes, china, and other objects of luxury have fallen in price—a sure indication of an acknowledgment of some prevailing spirit of economy. Of course, there is a steady and not greatly varying demand for paintings at the studios of native artists; of this we can never have any certain account; but large sales of pictures—which are usually made up of works by foreign painters—are not likely to be frequent or profitable. People who are waiting for an opportunity to clear out the "lumber" of their galleries will wait for better times before they sacrifice their old purchases and fill their places with new ones. The importation of fine works of art has been somewhat overdone these few years past, and the reappearance in sale after sale of the old familiar faces of certain pictures bearing well-known foreign names has had a discouraging effect on the dealers.

Nevertheless, the auction sales are always interesting, showing, as they do, something of the progress of art in this country. Native artists complain, with some show of reason, of the avidity with which foreign works are purchased here, compared with their own work. But, considering the preponderance of the former over the latter in the sales by auction, this partiality is more apparent than real. American artists, as a rule, hesitate to put their works up at auction; yet when the two classes are offered together, it is a fact well known to every picture-buyer that the best American work provokes the most spirited bidding. At a large sale in this City last Winter, the American pictures—all excellent in their way—sold at prices worthy of the high reputation of their painters, while not a few paintings by modern French artists were bought in and sent back to Paris, where they brought prices that were not offered here. It may be said that the fact that dealers import many foreign pictures proves that there is a large demand for them. Picture-sellers are only speculators; they study the market and the character of the popular demand. But not only do American works find their way reluctantly into the dealers' hands, but there are indications that the dealers themselves have made a mistake in bringing over the sea so many foreign productions. Large private collections of works of art are now common in this country. It is not possible for collectors to possess many paintings by the old masters, even if they sought them. To give variety to a gallery that shall have any adequate representation of modern art, it is necessary to group the work of other lands with that of our own. Even a diversity of subjects cannot readily be joined in a collection without going abroad for many examples. A large proportion of our painters take to portraiture or landscape; and the fact that men who have entered other fields, and honestly succeeded therein, have no complaint of lack of patronage ought to suggest another reason why all meritorious American works do not readily find profitable sale.

As the picture sales indicate something of the relative demand for foreign and American pictures, they show as much the elevation of the popular taste. Let any man reflect upon the character of pictures offered for sale or hung in the private galleries of this City now and twenty years ago, and he will be gratified by the change. Once in a while it is noised abroad that some famous private collection of a connoisseur is to be sold at auction. But curiosity is disappointed to find that the sale is made up of the second-rate pictures which once pleased their owner, but now please him no more. He has grown with his gallery; and the paintings that helped to educate his taste and inform his judgment are swept out to make room for a higher class of works. Fortunately, in most cases, these discarded favorites sell for prices that put them in the reach of people who could not have bought them for their original cost; and they are scattered to carry on their work of instruction in humbler homes. This evidence of growth is particularly apparent in the dissolving collections of American pictures. In one private gallery in this City, there is a pathetic but instructive contrast between the work of the best American painters of to-day and of those who wrought when the collection was begun, years ago. As a record of progress in American art, such collections should not be "weeded out," as it is somewhat superciliously said; but when they are, the bidding will unerringly indicate the level of popular education in art.

Of course, we have a great deal to learn, both in the matter of art and in our treatment of artists. But we are not so badly off as England was when Thornhill began to paint historical pictures "after the manner of Verrio," and people of quality crowded their staircases and ceilings with distempered mythology. Once in a while we shall have some such natural lapse as the "fresco" of the Capitol dome at Washington; but, on the whole, progress in art education is positive and sufficiently appreciable. Picture-buyers do show intelligence, and the popular taste is so well informed that a truly bad picture cannot do much mischief. The "fashionable" foolishness of picture-buying, so common twenty years ago, has very nearly faded out. Even among the newly rich, it would be unjust to pick out the hapless critic who thought that "Mr. Dusseldorf must be very industrious, he had painted so many pictures." Severe censors will continue to scold about popular ignorance in art; but, considering how much hard, practical work we have to do, we have no reason to be discouraged with our general progress,

NEW-JERSEY'S CENTENNIAL TEA-PARTY

Bridgeton, N. J., Nov. 25.—The centennial party began this evening at 5 o'clock, and at 7:30 o'clock the exercises opened, Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, President of the Executive Committee, presiding. Addresses were made by Gov. Parker, Thomas H. Dudley, Esq., and Judge Elmer. Over 5,000 people were present in and around the spacious West Jersey Railway Station, in which the tea-party was held. The station was splendidly decorated, and a large room filled with relics was thronged by visitors. There were fifteen tea-tables, one representing each township in Cumberland County, which were attended by young ladies dressed in revolutionary costumes. The festivities were kept up until a late hour. Special trains were run on the West Jersey, Port Morris, and New-Jersey Southern Railroads, which brought large numbers of people to this city. South Jersey seems to have given up everything else for the time being to make the celebration a success. To-morrow it is expected the people of the whole surrounding country will be here.

THE POTTERS AT TRENTON OPPOSE A REDUCTION OF WAGES.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 25.—Another large meeting of potters was held to-night to oppose a reduction of wages. A committee of fifteen was appointed, representing all the different branches of the trade, to meet the bosses for consultation. Resolutions adopted declare that the present prices are a reduction of five per cent. on the scale paid before the rebellion; that although the tariff has been increased to a high point they have received little or no benefit therefrom, and that, in fact, they receive less wages than under a low tariff. They say they are unwilling to make any further sacrifices, and if the reduction is insisted upon they will regard it as proof, and an acknowledgment, that a high tariff means monopoly and low wages, and a low tariff competition and high wages.

They further charge that there is a combination between British importers and American manufacturers, to so manipulate the tariff at Washington that the wages of American workmen can be reduced twenty per cent., which they expect to divide between them.

Several speeches were made and great determination was manifested.

MISSISSIPPI.

INDICTMENT OF STATE OFFICERS FOR FORGERY AND EMBEZZLEMENT.

Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 25.—The Grand Jury of this county, composed of ten negroes and seven white men, have returned eight indictments against T. W. Cardoza, (colored,) State Superintendent of Education, for forgery and embezzlement while Circuit Clerk here; six indictments against A. W. Dorsey, Clerk of the Circuit Court, for forgery and embezzlement; and five indictments against G. W. Davenport, (colored,) Clerk of the Chancery Court, for forgery and altering records.

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER.

APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 25.—The General Grand Chapter was called on at 9 A. M. to-day.

The G. G. H. P. presented a communication from M. E. Elbert H. English, D. G. G. H. P., which was referred to the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers.

The General Grand Chapter accepted invitations to visit the widow of Ex-President Polk at 12 o'clock to-day.

The committee on the address of the G. G. H. P. made a report apportioning the various matters therein named to appropriate committees. The report was adopted.

The triennial report of the G. G. Treasurer, showing a balance of $3,064 on hand, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The G. G. Secretary presented his triennial report, which was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Wheeler, of Nebraska; Delaney, of Illinois; Cassidy, of New-York; Hough, of New-Jersey, and Donnelly, of Arkansas.

A communication with reference to the establishment of lodges of Most Excellent Masters in England, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The G. G. H. P. announced the following standing committees:

On Finance—Messrs. Charles Marsh, James B. Cheffer, of New-York; Jonathan H. Evans, of Wisconsin; James B. Blue, of Kentucky; and T. Schultz, of Maryland.

On Foreign Correspondence—Messrs. John N. Lewis, of Connecticut; John A. Champlain, of Mississippi; Reuben C. Clemens, of Ohio; William C. Swain of Wisconsin; George B. Clark, of District Columbia.

On Jurisprudence—Messrs. Theodore S. Parvin, A. T. Smythe, of South Carolina; David F. Day, of New-York; Joseph W. Fellows, of New-Hampshire, and H. W. Bostwick, of Kentucky.

On Grievances—H. H. Dickey, of Maine; John M. Price, of Kansas; Andrew J. Thomson, of New-Hampshire, and Isaac Johnson, of District of Columbia.

On Doings of Grand Officers—Messrs. O'Neill, of Ohio; George R. Fan, of Indiana; James W. Bowers, of Maryland; John L. Kendall, of Massachusetts, and H. L. Paine, of Maine.

On Charters and Dispensations—Messrs. John W. Albertson, of New-Jersey; Henry W. Coye, of Connecticut; Reuben Peden, of Indiana; George L. McCahan, of Maryland, and George L. Story, of Massachusetts.

On Memorials of the Dead—George A. Donnelly, of Arkansas; John W. Clark, of Vermont; Charles Scofiel, of New-Jersey; Charles F. Goodnay, of Nebraska, and Reuben J. J. Laughlin, of Kentucky.

On Ritual—Alfred F. Chapman, of Massachusetts; George D. Norris, of Alabama; Z. C. Luse, of Iowa; John W. Frizzell, of Tennessee, and James D. Pollard, of New-York.

The next triennial meeting of the General Grand Chapter will be held in Buffalo, N. Y., on the third Tuesday in August, 1877.

The Committee on Ritual presented a verbal report, which was adopted.

At 12 o'clock the General Grand Chapter adjourned until 3 P. M., and were immediately conducted in a body to the residence of Mrs. James K. Polk, and each member of the General Grand Chapter introduced to Mrs. Polk, Mrs. G. W. Fall, and Mrs. Gov. and Gov. John C. Brown, by M. E. John W. Frizzell, P. G. H. P. of Tennessee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The General Grand Chapter reassembled at 3 P. M.

The election of General Grand Officers was proceeded with, resulting as follows:

General Grand High Priest—M. E. Elbert H. English, of Arkansas; G. G. A. P.—John Frizzell, of Tennessee; G. G. K.—Robert F. Bowers, of Iowa; G. G. Treasurer—Charles F. Chapman, of Massachusetts; G. G. Secretary—C. G. Fox, of New-York; G. G. C. H.—Noble D. L. Armer, of District of Columbia; G. G. R. A. C.—Augustine T. Smythe, District of Columbia.

The latter declined, and H. Bostwick, of Kentucky, was elected in his stead.

The Committee on Charters and Dispensations presented their report, recommending that charters be granted to the Golden Chapter at Golden, Colorado; Deer Lodge Chapter at Deer Lodge, Montana; Georgetown Chapter at Georgetown, Colorado; Olympia Chapter at Olympia, Washington Territory; Utah Chapter at Salt Lake City. The report was received and adopted.

The Committees on Grand Officers and on Memorials made reports, which were adopted.

It was resolved that the General Grand Chapter adjourn at 10 A. M. to-morrow to attend Thanksgiving services at some church in a body.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE APPROACHING STATE CONVENTIONS—A WARM CAMPAIGN EXPECIED.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 25.—The Democratic State Convention will be held in this city on the 8th of January next, and the Prohibition State Convention early next month. The Republican State Committee will meet here Dec. 1, at which time the State and other conventions will be appointed. At present there is very little excitement over politics, and until after the meeting of the Republican State Committee it will be impossible to predict, with any degree of accuracy, as to the probable nominees of that party. It is claimed by each party that harmony exists in their ranks, and the campaign, when finally opened, promises to be a warm one. The Republicans express the opinion that the temperance vote this year will be higher than last.

VERMONT.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 25.—The Legislature of 1874, adjourned this morning at 8 o'clock, after an uncommonly busy and pleasant session of seven weeks. The two Houses remained in session all night. No measures of importance were passed upon during the closing hours. Speaker Powers having been elected to the Supreme Court Bench, Josiah Grant, of Newport, was elected his successor on the fourth ballot.

Judge Powers was afterward presented with an elegant tea-service by his fellow-members.

CHANGE IN THE EDITORSHIP OF THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25.—A special dispatch from Washington to the *Evening Telegraph* says: "Col. McClure was here last evening in conference with newspaper men. Negotiations for the purchase of a controlling interest in the Philadelphia *Press* were concluded yesterday by cable, and Col. McClure will assume the editorial direction of that journal on the 1st of January. Col. Forney retains a large interest in the paper, but voluntarily retires from editorial duties. He will remain abroad until the centennial, and will correspond regularly for the *Press* during his absence abroad. In answer to an inquiry as to the political course of the *Press*, Col. McClure said: 'I guess it will be like the people—Independent.'"

THE DIRECT CABLE—AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THE FARADAY.

Rye Beach, N. H., Nov. 25.—Col. Oliphant, of the Direct Cable Company, is here, awaiting the arrival of the steam-ship Faraday at Torbay, in order to make a final completion of the enterprise. Plans have been prepared and proposals issued for a building for a cable station two stories high. In addition to the operating room, there will be accommodations for the manager and some of the principal electricians. The building is to be completed by Jan. 15.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Boston, Nov. 25.—A shock of earthquake was distinctly felt at Salem and Newburyport yesterday. The wave apparently moved from west to east, rocking houses, rattling crockery, and causing some consternation.

ENGLISH NOTES.

THE DISCUSSION ON MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET.

CATHOLICISM AND LOYALTY—LORD ACTON'S VIEWS—MUSICAL GOSSIP—LARGE CONCERTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1874.

The question whether a good Catholic can at the same time be a loyal subject is, of course, since the publication of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, the question which takes precedence of all others. To say that English Roman Catholics, as a matter of fact, *are* good subjects, is, unfortunately, considered no answer to the question. "How can they be?" is asked. "How is it possible for them to reconcile their duty to their country with their duty to their Church?" It is easy, of course, to imagine cases in which conflicting calls might be made upon them by their religion and their patriotism. But throughout life one is from time to time, compelled to make choice between two courses, neither of which can be absolutely condemned, neither absolutely approved. A schoolboy will sometimes find himself called upon to tell the truth as to certain exploits in which he may have been engaged to his master, questioning him on the subject, and called upon, at the same time, not to break faith with his schoolboy accomplices. He must either disobey, perhaps even deceive, the former, or he must betray the latter. A young girl is sometimes required to decide between duty to her parents and duty to herself; as where she has set her heart upon accepting a husband whom she considers in all respects worthy of her, while her parents urge her to marry a man with whom she believes she could not possibly be happy. In courts of law, cases occasionally occur in which a witness must render himself guilty either of private or of public perjury. He is questioned, for instance, as to the character of a woman who, through his fault, is by no means blameless. If he speaks the truth, or—what would come to the same thing—refuses to answer the questions put to him, the woman through his legally justifiable treachery, is lost forever. If he respects his promises, actual or implied, to her, there is no alternative for him but to give absolutely false evidence. Dramatic literature is full of difficulties of this kind, and if life were so simple an affair that no such difficulties presented themselves, the drama, of which conflicting motives form the very essence, could not exist. As it is, *William Tell*, in Schiller's play and in Rossini's opera, hesitates between patriotism and love, and a Catholic Captain in the Prussian Army, commanded to disperse a Catholic mob bent on preventing the arrest of a Catholic priest, may well be conceived hesitating to fire upon his fellow-believers. In such dilemmas it is hard enough for a man to say what he will do when he is actually between the horns. To require him to make his election beforehand seems to me most unreasonable. Mr. Gladstone knows perfectly well that there is not even the remotest probability of the Pope's calling upon the Catholics of England to set at naught the laws of the country. He knows, moreover, (as Lord Acton has well shown in his "Preliminary Reply" to Mr. Gladstone,) that the Catholics of Ireland have, more than once, rebelled against England when the Catholic Church, as represented by the Pope, was on the English side. It is difficult, perhaps, arguing merely from precedents, to say how in any given case an Irishman will act. But unless—what I do not believe—the Irish have a natural taste for rebellion under all circumstances, it may be fairly said, that since they have occasionally, in the interest of insurrection, gone against the Pope, they might now and then, in an extreme case, disregard his mandate from quite an opposite motive. As to the Catholics of England, I do not believe that any section of the population is more loyal; and, that being the case, it seems to me quite unnecessary, and, on the part of a man in Mr. Gladstone's position, highly unbecoming, to ask them what they would do if their loyalty were to be very severely tried after the manner in which it is not likely to be tried at all.

LORD ACTON.

Lord Acton, in his praiseworthy eagerness to show that Catholics may be loyal subjects, has already, I fancy, said more on the subject than will be approved by his Church. Mr. Gladstone is not contented that our Catholic fellow-subjects should cry, "God save the Queen." He wishes them also to exclaim, "God curse the Pope;" and Lord Acton, traveling only one step down the path along which Mr. Gladstone would lead him, goes so far as to admit that there have been some very bad Popes, whose conduct, far from being admired, can only be deplored. Lord Acton is the most liberal of Catholics; and some years ago, hearing Pius IX.'s "Syllabus of Modern Errors" attacked, and, as he thought, misrepresented on all sides, he undertook to show that the celebrated Encyclical put forth no doctrines which were not reconcilable with what is called "modern thought," otherwise liberal opinions. I, for one, should have been glad to hear how it is that liberty of the press is absolutely condemned in the syllabus as one of the most flagrant of "modern errors," while, as a fact, it exists in full force throughout Catholic Europe, except, indeed, in Poland, where the Russian Government, not the Catholic Church, keeps it fettered. Lord Acton—or Sir John Acton, as he then was—could not, however, proceed with his attempt to reconcile the irreconcilable. He was warned from Rome, that the "Syllabus of Modern Errors" was to be understood in its literal sense; that the errors mentioned therein were errors, and that he must so regard them in writing upon the subject. Thus called to order, Sir John brought his "Liberal-Catholic" journal to an end. In doing so, he issued a very dignified address to his subscribers, in which he represented the cessation of his publication as due entirely to a sense, on his part, of the duty of obedience. It is clear from his letter to Mr. Gladstone that the liberal spirit has not died within him; and it is not at all improbable that once more his liberalism may be disavowed for him from above—for liberalism, though not loyalty, is certainly hateful to Rome.

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Messrs. Novello, the eminent music publishers, have just commenced a series of concerts at the Albert Hall—probably the largest concert hall in the world—which are to be of various kinds, under various conductors, and are to take place nightly all the year round. I wish success to Messrs. Novello's enterprise; enough to make them continue it, but not enough to make them persist in it as it is now arranged. A more perverse daily distribution of the week's concerts than that which Messrs. Novello, presumably after due reflection, have decided upon, can scarcely be imagined. Saturday is, according to the present scheme, to be a "popular night." Monday a "ballad night," Tuesday an "English night." But every "popular night" must be a night for ballads, and, above all, English ballads. Every "ballad night" must be devoted to music at once English and popular; every "English night" must be given up chiefly, if not exclusively, to ballads of a popular character. "Popular music," "ballad music," and "English music" are in fact very nearly synonymous terms. Sir Sterndale Bennett's admirable and thoroughly beautiful compositions for the orchestra are no more English than Cherubini's operas are Italian: and it is under the head, not of "English," but of "classical" music, that the "Naiad" and "Dryad" overtures should be placed. It would be impossible to give an "English concert" at which all the composers represented should be English by birth and all the compositions English by character, unless the programme were restricted almost absolutely to ballads. Every Wednesday is to be a classical night; an arrangement against which there is nothing to be said, except that one night out of six is not enough for the works of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn and Schubert, to mention only five of those masters whose works must, as a matter of course, be laid under contribution on "classical" occasions. Every Thursday is, properly enough, to be an "oratorio night;" while Friday, by an infatuation little short of madness, is to be a "Wagner night." It is obvious that if one night be set apart for Wagner, at least a month of nights should be consecrated to the classical masters, from Haydn to Schubert, Chopin, and Schumann. If Messrs. Novello had proposed a weekly "Schubert night," there would have been much to say against it; but, from love of Schubert, I would have been silent on the point. It is impossible, however, to see Wagner set up as equal in importance to all previous composers, and not raise a cry of protest against so remarkable an absurdity. The fact is, there is very little of Wagner's music which can be presented at concerts at all, unless indeed scenes from his operas be given, for which the only fit place is the stage, or "operatic selections," to which Wagner himself would, we should think, be the first to object. As it seems to me, the Wagner night should be suppressed, the oratorio night maintained, the classical night trebled, (with a little Wagner now and then in one of the three;) the "English," "ballad," and "popular" nights reduced to two—one of which should be a popular vocal concert, made up for the most part of ballads and part songs, the other a popular instrumental concert, consisting mainly of marches, operatic overtures, and dance-music of Vienna make. To this fashion Messrs. Novello must come at last. Meanwhile they have engaged in a vast undertaking; they have abundant artistic and all other necessary resources at their command, and if they are not yet in the right path they may easily reach it. S. E.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Lohengrin" was represented at the Academy of Music last evening. No opera sung this season has attracted so large an audience as that gathered to enjoy Wagner's now familiar work, and none has been listened to with equal interest and reverence. "Lohengrin" certainly gains strength with each recital. Its most intricate passages become clearer and clearer, and the many-sidedness of its beauties is more and more apparent, as repetition begets a closer acquaintance with the score. It is not indeed an achievement of which the tuneful portions will go to the hand-organs, but a grand lyric drama, during the performance of which inattention or indifference to a single incident is impossible. We were particularly glad that yesterday's assemblage should have been numerous, for the fact showed that the success of "Lohengrin" last year was not wholly the consequence of a caprice on the part of the public. Satisfied that the desire to hear the opera anew was genuine, Mr. Strakosch has once more placed it upon the stage with great care. The principal artists of his company appear in it, and the stage attire is of the most appropriate kind. Mlle. Albani personates *Elsa*, Signor Carpi *Lohengrin*, Miss Cary *Ortruda*, Signor Del Puente *Telramondo*, Signor Scolara *Il Re*, and Mr. Hall *L'Araldo*. Mlle. Albani's portrayal of *Elsa* is a more sympathetic and less dramatic effort than was Mme. Nilsson's, to whom, as the *créatrice* of the character, we cannot help referring. Mme. Nilsson was very poetical, very impulsive, and, now and then, her acting was very powerful; Mlle. Albani is more maidenly, and *naïveté* and tenderness are her chief traits. Vocally, the merits of the two performers offset each other; nothing could be more charming than Mlle. Albani's singing of the first and second verses of the couplets commencing, "Sola nei prim' anni miei;" nor could more exquisite tones or a purer style be wished than were admired in *Elsa's* air, "Aurette, a cui si spesso;" but in the ecstatic finale of the first act—"Lodar l'umano accento"—to which the volume of Mlle Albani's voice is not quite equal; and particularly in the delicious but trying duet in the third act, where the breadth and timbre of Mme. Nilsson's lower notes, added to her remarkably impassioned delivery, were wont to produce a deep impression, the younger prima donna's predecessor unquestionably had the advantage. Signor Carpi's noble voice sounds well in the music allotted to the *Knight of the Grail*. We believe that Signor Carpi, like Mlle. Albani, never filled the rôle before essaying it last night, and, hence, his labors may be set down as specially creditable to him. Mr. Strakosch's gifted tenor does not depict *Lohengrin* with the studied elegance apparent in Signor Campanini's personation, but he recites his numbers with unvarying charm of tone and purity of elocution, and his bearing is both graceful and dignified. Signor Carpi sang delightfully his farewell to the swan, and with his thorough command of *sostenuto* he endowed the brief but telling phrases to *Elsa*, in the first and second acts, with their anticipated effectiveness; he also rendered his share of the duo with much charm of voice and reading; the final recitative was less satisfactory, and, had it been as perfect as Signor Campanini's, as Signor Carpi interpreted it the performer would still be amenable to the charge of cutting out some of the choicest measures of the opera. Signor Del Puente's *Telramondo* needs no fresh comment, nor does Miss Cary's *Ortruda*; both are honest representations of decidedly disagreeable individuals, *Ortruda* being more disagreeable than ever, on the occasion we write of, because of her excessive vocal shrillness. We must not omit to mention that Signor Scolara declaims the lines of the king with unimpeachable majesty, and that the chorus and orchestra will surely be, to-morrow—when "Lohengrin" is to be executed for the second and last time—in excellent condition. All the singers were summoned before the curtain after the second and third acts, yesterday, and Mlle. Albani retired laden with flowers. To-night, a performance of "Il Barbiere" will be the Thanksgiving Day celebration at the Academy.

MISS CLARA MORRIS AS LADY MACBETH.

Miss Clara Morris' departure in the direction of the legitimate drama must now be taken to be thoroughly pronounced and determined, for in appearing last evening as *Lady Macbeth*, she has committed herself to the very highest form of that kind of dramatic representation. The performance took place at Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre; expectation ran high, and although public opinion was seemingly disposed to be favorable, it was not necessarily averse to criticism. Indeed, the lady challenged criticism on two distinct grounds; first, because she appeared in a test character of an order totally different from that in which she has heretofore, (we now omit her personation of *Julia* in "The Hunchback,") gained a well-deserved reputation; and in the next place, because she essayed to give to that character an outward complexion, and a general inner texture different in some respects from the customary *Lady Macbeth* of tragedy. In both these respects her success is of a nicely balanced kind. We do not think she is, as yet, as good a tragedienne as she is a melodramatic actress; and we further think that she is a better *Lady Macbeth* in proportion as she approaches the conventional, instead of leaving it behind. The first of these propositions does not appear to require any elucidation, and the second will be best understood by regarding the difference between Miss Morris' performance in the first and her performance in the fourth act of the tragedy. The intention is manifestly to make *Lady Macbeth* unconventional, and this is thoroughly revealed in the first act. In the mere matter of outward appearance, she is made a blonde, then the whole manner of her interview with her husband is suggestive of a different mental structure, and of other intellectual agencies at work than those to which the stage has accustomed us. The woman smiles with the grace and sweetness of a modern drawing-room lady while she counsels murder, and she develops a certain shrewdness which places her as it were *en rapport* with the audience, and indicates to them what a fool she is making of the nature upon which she works. She seems to tempt to evil for the sake of tempting. Her temptation too, does not appear to be nerved by any mighty ambition which would give it a Satanic grandeur, but is subtle, penetrating, and assured in its own cleverness rather than possessing a grand impetuosity, which, allied though it be with subtlety, still proceeds itself from some intense spur and motive. Miss Morris plays this act with great art, no doubt: but still it is not quite satisfactory, not because of her lack of ability, but because the conception is nearer to novelty than truth. That which is conventional should not on that account be rejected, and in this particular case we think that dignity and power are rejected with it. This, to our mind, was the weakest portion of Miss Morris' representation, although it was certainly the most novel. The second act had some features of remarkable power, a power which comes of inner concentrated intensity rather than from any explosive and vehement declamation. When she rebukes *Macbeth* because he will not take back the bloody daggers to the chamber of the murdered *Duncan*, and smear the sleeping grooms; and when she catches them from him with the words, "Infirm of purpose, give me the daggers," the contention between her terrible purpose and her yet unsexed nature is depicted with marvelously intense force. In the banquet scene the character is necessarily dwarfed to some extent by the greater prominence given to *Macbeth*, but her long wail of agony when she is left alone at the conclusion of the act is finely indicative of her perturbed and unresting spirit. But it was in the fourth act, or the last in which *Lady Macbeth* appears, that Miss Morris gained her chief triumph. The active delirium of her mind was so vividly portrayed, her eyes wore such a stony glare, and the fearful perturbation and unrest induced by guilt were represented with such depth and consciousness, that at the conclusion of the act the audience burst into vehement applause, and insisted on bringing the actress before the curtain. In fine, Miss Morris' *Lady Macbeth*, though unequal, is admirable in certain passages, but is marred by a certain unrelenting coldness or hardness of nature which one could understand as attribute of the character of *Lady Audley*. Mr. Frederick Robinson sustained the rôle of *Macbeth*, but it is not our intention to refer to his performance more fully at present than to say that it was even, intelligent, and of very considerable force and general merit.

MR. ROBERTS' READINGS.

Mr. Roberts gives the first of his series of readings at Association Hall this evening, Mr. S. B. Mills supplying several piano pieces to vary the programme.

THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

It is a long time since the Grand Opera-house was so crowded as it was last evening, on the occasion of the reproduction of "The Black Crook." Certainly the piece cannot be regarded as a novelty, and, besides, it has little to commend it beyond the opportunities afforded the management to give one of the first-class variety entertainment, which are just now so popular. The crowded galleries, dress-circle, and parquet must have been reassuring to the managers, who have not spent money, it would seem, in vain. None of the former revivals surpassed this. Its splendor equals the first setting at Niblo's years ago, and the ballet is quite as large and glittering as any of its predecessors. The dancing is fine and the *mise en scene* is dazzling. The cast comprises Messrs. W. L. Street, W. A. Davenport, E. K. Collier, George Atkins, Miss Eliza Wethersby, Mrs. Annie Kemp Bowler, and several hundred other people who help to crowd the stage. Of the acting nothing need, or rather nothing can, be said. Nobody has to "act" except the dancers and acrobats, unless it be George Atkins, the *Crook's* servant, and Master Martin, the *Sprite Dragonfin*, who is a sort of gutta-percha personage, eternally bounding, bumping, and gyrating all over the boards. Miss Weathersby as *Stalacta*, has a good deal to say and sing, and she does both cleverly, while Mrs. Bowler sings sweetly. But those features, which must command the most attention are the dancing of Mlle. Lupo and the Kiralfy Sisters, which is wonderfully athletic and dashing; the performances of the Leston family of acrobats, the skating of Messrs. Kynock and Smith, and the choruses of the "Madrigal Boys," who, by the way, did not favor the audience with any madrigals last night. Still, it is but fair to say that these lads contributed in no small degree to the success of the opening representation. The ballet, which is under the control of the Kiralfy brothers, was very efficient, and for a first united effort in public made scarcely any blunders worth noticing. This portion of "The Black Crook," and it is perhaps the largest portion, seemed to afford general satisfaction, although some persons were disappointed by the absence of Mlle. Bonfanti, who, for personal reasons, did not appear. She will do so hereafter, we learn, if suitable arrangements can be made. The "Grand ballet of nations in the third act," the "specialties," and the "Grand March of the Diamond Warriors" personated by a host of young girls, are the main attractions, and were received with marked favor yesterday. On the whole the reproduction, in respect of grandeur, and in point of the beauty of its "warriors," was decidedly successful. There were no tedious waits between acts, and each lady in the cast was the recipient of a sufficient number of bouquets and baskets of flowers. Notwithstanding these favorable symptoms of its undiminished popularity, "The Black Crook" can hardly be expected to run as long as it did in the olden time.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS J. LESLIE.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Leslie died at his residence in this city, yesterday morning, aged seventy-nine years. Gen. Leslie was a native of England, came to this country while quite young, and settled in Pennsylvania. He was subsequently sent to the Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in 1815, with the rank of Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Engineer Corps. He was brevetted Captain in 1829 for faithful service, and afterward served as Paymaster in various departments of the East and West. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier General "for faithful and meritorious services in the Paymaster's department."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The grain destroyed by the fire in Dickson & Co.'s grist-mill and elevator, at Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday night, was on storage, and belonged to some of the heaviest grain dealers in that city. Among the owners were John G. White, Frank Chamberlain, Edward Gay & Co., David Glazier, Sylvester Hall, Jeremiah Waterman, and others. These dealers had stored in the mill some 50,000 bushels of barley and 25,000 bushels of oats. The value of the grain alone is estimated at $90,000; insured by Lacey & Co., insuraence agents, for $40,000. The grist-mill was insured in New-York and Philadelphia companies, as were also the machinery, boiler, and elevator. The building was insured for $45,500, and the elevator on the dock for $1,000. The losses will probably aggregate $154,000, as follows: On the grain, $100,000; on the building and machinery, $50,000; on the elevator, $4,000. The buildings adjoining, occupied by Judson & Co., Van Antwerp & Co., and Mr. Evertson, were scorched and damaged by water, but not seriously.

About midnight on Tuesday night a fire broke out in the frame building No. 662 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, the first floor of which was occupied as a store, and the upper floor as a residence by Anton Veight, whose two little boys, aged respectively six and eight years, were overcome by the smoke and suffocated. The loss on the building and stock is small, and is fully covered by insurance. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

A fire at Augusta, Me., yesterday, destroyed a dwelling, a shop, and two stores. The losses aggregate $5,500; insurance $2,500.

The Moulton Saw Mill, at Pittston, Me., was burned on Tuesday. The loss is $8,000; insurance $2,500.

The Episcopal Church at Strut Harbor, Halifax, N. S., was totally destroyed by fire Sunday afternoon.

A fire at Concord, N. H., yesterday, damaged the Elm House to the extent of $2,500.

THE HAYDEN EXPEDITION.

ROUGH TRAVELING—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

GETTING OUT OF THE NORTH PARK—A MISERABLE NIGHT—MINERAL SPRINGS—ARRIVAL AT THE INDIAN AGENCY—SCENES NEAR THE GRAND RIVER.

When the time came for the expedition to leave the North Park active search was made for a practicable trail. After some time the guides discovered what appeared to be one, but it soon proved to be nothing more than a game trail, which abruptly ended on the summit of the ridge. It was, necessary, therefore, to find another, but we concluded, as it was late in the afternoon, to camp on the mountain and descend to the Bear River the next day. The train was unpacked on the edge of an Alpine lake, in a beautiful spot surrounded by rocky cliffs. The early morning found us on the march, little dreaming of what was before us. One of the tributaries of the Bear, starting from a spring on the mountain-top, flows down a ravine, which gradually deepens into a cañon; and as this looked easy of descent, we started down. No one who lives in civilization and is accustomed to level macadamized roads and carefully-kept bridle-paths can imagine the rough chaos and wild irregularities of a Colorado cañon. We were prepared for a difficult march, but not such as was in store for us. Soon we had gone too far to retrace our steps, and nothing remained for us to do but to push on. The descent became more precipitous, and the rocks increased in number and size at every step, until each was a precipice, and the stream plunged madly down the gorge beneath. The scene became more exciting every moment. Now a pack-mule would be pushed off a cliff, and roll heels over head fifteen or twenty feet below; then another would step off the rocks and alight in the stream with head under water and heels in air, where he would remain until extricated by the packers. Every twenty feet or so, the train would have to come to a halt, while the men went ahead to build places on the steep slopes for the mules to find a foothold. Behind the train followed the rest of our party, picking our way as best we could on foot, but as often coming down the slimy rocks in a sitting posture, holding on to the bridles of our animals, and taking care to dodge them when they threatened to slide upon us. The cañon seemed interminable, and the setting sun looked upon us working arduously but with no visible head way. There was no place to camp near us, so we pushed on, hoping every moment to see the light at the end of the ravine. But darkness overtook us, and we were in the double darkness of an almost impenetrable forest. Not being able to see the mules, they scattered in every direction. To attempt to follow them was to plunge headlong blindly through the underbrush, with a chance of walking into the seething river, or falling into some hidden pitfall. We could do nothing but sit down resignedly in the darkness of the wood and await the natural succession of events. As we occasionally saw through the swaying tree-tops, there was not a cloud visible in the heavens. The moon was shining brightly and the stars twinkling cheerfully; but the rain came down in showery drops, and we were wet almost to the skin. Such is the inexplicable character of this climate. There, sitting in the dense dampness of the mountain forest, wet, hungry, cold, and tired, we waited on the inhospitable rocks for further disclosures. At such a time a man longs most for the shelter and comfort of his own far-off home. By 9 o'clock a spot had been discovered in the rocks, half a mile ahead, and gathering together all that we could of ourselves and stock, we soon reached the place. It was a sort of eyrie or shelf in the cliffs, one hundred feet above the stream, and not over fifty feet in width and one hundred in length. In that small space we unpacked the cargo, tied up the animals, and spread out our blankets on the uneven rocks. No comfort for man or beast on this night. But the morning dawned, and the mule which had been missed the preceding night was discovered in the rocks a mile back, with his pack still on his back. The worst of the passage had been accomplished, and two more hours took us out of one of the roughest cañons which a pack train ever descended. We were a light-hearted party when we found ourselves once more safe on level ground, and as we rode to the banks of Bear River to make camp, we almost felt as if we were on familiar soil.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

Near our camp we discovered a series of interesting and probably of valuable mineral springs. They bubble up and flow down a hillside on one bank of the river, and on the other they appear again as small mineral pools lying in the level bottom. The water tastes very strongly of soda and alum, and is thoroughly saturated with sulphur. Such springs as these appear in great abundance and in almost every conceivable locality along the river bottoms of Colorado. These particular springs have formed a sedimentary cone, through which sinks a cave which communicates with the river. In a more communicable spot they would undoubtedly yield a fortune to some enterprising individual. Nature seems to have richly endowed the solitudes and wilds of an uncivilized West, and laid up treasures there for future generations.

THE GAME.

As you travel westward from the parks game becomes less abundant, but somewhat more varied. Here, on the plains and hillsides, and in the forest of the mountain-side, you find the antelope, black and white tailed deer, elk, black, cinnamon, and grizzly bears, wolf, coyote, mountain sheep, mountain lion or panther, badger, wolverine, skunk, beaver, otter, mink, marten, and prairie-dog. We have had nearly all of these animals, either for their meat or skins, with the exception of the mountain lion, which is very rare. The valley of the Bear River is particularly noticeable for its beauty and fertility in some places. Can anything be more fascinating to a sportsman, than to stand on the banks of the river, in some entrancing spot, and draw out in rapid succession, trout after trout, some of them nearly two feet in length? Leaving the immediate valley of this river, the dry, arid plains are the homes of the prairie-dog, gopher, and ground-mouse. For miles the soil is loosened and upheaved by the burrowing of these little animals, and in all this stretch of country there is hardly one square foot of solid earth. In some spots it is with difficulty that a mule can cross, sinking, as he does, in the dirt up to his knees at every step. In the low river bottoms, and especially on all the smaller creeks, the beavers have been at work, damming up the valleys and backing up the water for hundreds of yards, thus converting the country into large boggy marshes, over which it is impossible to travel. Riding over the desert wastes of this country from morning till night, while the scorching rays of a tropical sun beat upon your head, and the mirage in the distance mocks your unquenched thirst, it is with a thankful heart that one sits down to a bounteous repast and drinks from the pure, cool water of the flowing river at eventide; and when weary and sleepy we all roll ourselves up in our blankets, the whistling of the wind and the barking of the coyotes around the camp lull us to a peaceful and healthful slumber.

ARRIVAL AT THE WHITE RIVER AGENCY.

It was the noon of a pleasant day in the beginning of September when we passed through the Ute encampment, and entered the White River Agency. The Indians were engaged in their daily occupations—the men lounging and the women tanning skins—and to eyes so long unaccustomed as ours to seeing human beings of any kind other than those of our own party, the sight was a welcome one, and we hailed even the red man with feelings akin to gladness.

SCENES ON THE BANKS OF THE GRAND RIVER.

Traveling in a south-easterly direction from the agency, we worked several miles up the south fork of the White River, and then ascended the plateau which stretches from the White to the Grand. A half-day's climb took us to the summit of the table land which we were to cross. What visions of beauty floated before us as we neared the top! Now a tiny mountain lake would glisten in the lap of a rocky fold, and then an open park would burst suddenly into view, across which, anon, would leap a band of graceful deer. Our first view of the broad, level top of the elevation disclosed alternate groves of pine and miniature parks, with here and there an occasional meadow, in the centre of which lay one or more lakes. As we rode on, the scenery changed, and the gently sloping hills of grassy green recalled scenes of rural life amid the woods and meadows of our native States. It was difficult to believe that flocks of cattle were not grazing on the slope beyond; and one almost expected to see the smoke of some sequestered farm-house curling gracefully from the valley in the distance. But to dispel this vain delusion, the Grand River could be seen many miles away, through a gap in the far distant mountains. In one place the lava rocks lay crumbling on a hill, in such resemblance to the massive foundations of an ancient castle that we almost believed them to be the ruins of former human greatness, while an emerald lake rested peacefully at the very base. When we reached the highest point of the mesa, we paused long to gaze at the unbroken chain of mighty mountains rearing their hoary heads to the clouds, and appearing in the distance like masses of pure white crystal as the sunlight sparkled upon their snow-clad peaks. Passing lake after lake, each one more beautiful than the last, elks, in herds of six or eight, were frightened from their gambols in the water, and, trotting off into the timber, disappeared from sight.

A week's work finished up the geography of this locality. One morning we started for the Grand River. The train descended into the valley late in the afternoon, and located at the junction of the Eagle with the Grand. The latter comes rushing along, carrying with it a quantity of white mud, so that you cannot see its bottom. But the Eagle flows into it as clear as glass, and loses its purity in the muddiness of the other. Our camp was situated in a spot of varied loveliness. Protected on all sides by hills and mountains, the valley we occupied seemed like the arena of a vast amphitheatre. The hills presented every tint of coloring. On one side were cones of white gypsum, overtopped by more lofty hills of the brightest red sandstone. On the other the hills were carpeted by an underbrush of the deepest red and orange. Further away the forest trees lay against the mountain sides in the glory of their last autumnal robes—here a strip of brilliant green and there a zone of lemon. The dried grass of the river bottom had been burned off some time before, and now it was just commencing to grow again, giving the level a tint of delicate green. In the distance, against the azure sky, lay a line of cold, snowy mountains, and as we gazed upon them, wondering how they would appear when we climbed their abrupt sides, the sun went down, and in its place came the still, silvery moon, to keep watch over this scene of beauty. But above the roar of Colorado rivers could we hear the howl of the wolf and the whine of the coyote, seeming to say, "Your home is not here; not here."

THE CAUSE OF PROF. SEYMOUR'S REJECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As I am visiting England I have only just received your paper of Oct. 23. In that paper certain charges are made against Prof. Seymour, and, as I am in possession of the facts referred to in a way that no one else is, I owe it to Prof. Seymour as a simple act of justice, as well as to the public at large, to make these facts known.

In a letter written by Bishop Coxe, Prof. Seymour is charged with allowing Rev. C. C. Grafton to come to the seminary in the character of a semi-Professor and publicly indoctrinate the students on the subject of the Holy Eucharist.

Your article goes on to state that "several letters from Prof. Seymour were read flatly denying the assertions." After which Mr. Welsh, of Philadelphia, is reported as having presented convincing evidence of the entire accuracy of the statements of Bishop Coxe, "by reading a letter written a year ago to Rev. Dr. Forbes," *i. e.*, in plain English, asserting Prof. Seymour's denial to be false.

I now proceed distinctly to substantiate Prof. Seymour's denial:

First—At the time alluded to I was in the Senior Class at the seminary. Rev. C. C. Grafton had been a personal friend, whom I had visited, and whom I naturally invited in return to call upon me, or to stay with me any time he might be in the City. In doing this I was simply extending a courtesy practiced by all the students of the seminary toward their friends. On the occasion referred to the reverend gentleman remained with me part of two days while staying in the City. The visit was a private one, and of friendship merely. Any other construction put upon it is entirely baseless. Prof. Seymour had no more to do with it than the Archbishop of Canterbury had. In fact he knew nothing about the invitation being given or accepted.

Second—But this is not all. On finding that a number of the students wished to meet Rev. C. C. Grafton, I went to Prof. Seymour, and requested the use of one of the lecture-rooms, and, instead of being "permitted" to have it for any such purpose, was absolutely refused.

Third—It was asserted that Rev. C. C. Grafton came to "indoctrinate" the students in his peculiar views of the real presence in the Eucharist. As to this, beyond the statement as above—that his visit was purely a friendly one—I have only to say that no instruction at all was given on the subject, and no allusion was made to the Holy Eucharist, save, perhaps, incidentally in a talk about personal piety which he had with those who desired to meet him.

Fourth—A conversation with Prof. Buel has been quoted to the contrary, and a class-lecture was produced warning against the false doctrines recently supposed to have been inculcated. Fourteen months after this affair, I myself had a conversation with Prof. Buel, in which I explained the nature of my friend's visit, and corrected his false impressions. I asked him if there was any impropriety in the fact of any clergyman coming to my rooms in the way which I had now explained, and Prof. Buel distinctly assured me in answer that no impropriety had been committed. He further added, "You may tell Mr. Grafton what my impressions were." After such an acknowledgement, it is strange to have this incident in a student's life formulated into a charge against Prof. Seymour, who had nothing to do with it.

This act of courtesy in inviting my friend, a Presbyterian in good standing in the church, may, in the eyes of some persons, have been a mistake, but I had always supposed the seminary was indeed a general one, and that any Presbyter in good standing had a right to enter it and call upon its members. I had many clergy visit me while in the seminary; among others a Presbyterian minister. In fact, upon my admission, Dr. Forbes, then Dean, informed me that the great claim which the General Seminary had over diocesan institutions was just this, that it was "general" and not confined to any one school of the Church; and in this connection he once used the following words: "If any man is a Ritualist, let him be a Ritualist still, and if he is an Evangelical, let him be an Evangelical still.

H. M. TORBERT,
Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

THE TERRITORIAL BANK OF SPAIN.

COLLAPSE OF A GREAT BUBBLE COMPANY.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from that city under date of Nov. 11, gives the following history of a bubble concern known as the Territorial Bank of Spain:

"The history of a bubble company entitled the Territorial Bank of Spain is now being investigated, as I mentioned yesterday, by the Correctional Tribunal of Paris, and the position once held by the chief defendant increases the interest which the case would, under any circumstances, have excited. M. Clément Duvernois, who, in 1870, was Minister of Commerce, and subsequently founded the Bonapartist organ, the *Ordre*, and M. Charles Fornerod, formerly Director of the Crédit Foncier Suisse, are charged with contravening the law by starting a company without its capital having been subscribed and a quarter of it paid up; with declaring fictitious dividends; with misappropriating shares and funds to the detriment of the other shareholders, and with making false representations as to the company's position. Ernest Rasetti, a man of letters; Jauret, a journalist; Alexandre Duvernois, journalist; Caperon, a banker; and one Barré, are charged with aiding and abetting them. Caperon and Rasetti have absconded, and five other persons originally included in the prosecution were dismissed in the course of the preliminary investigation. According to the evidence of M. Magnin, who was deputed to ascertain the facts, the Territorial Bank of Spain was formed at Madrid in October, 1869, with a capital of 100,000,000 francs, in 200,000 shares of 500 francs each; but it gave no sign of life till 1872, when M. Clément Duvernois joined the concern as Chairman of the board. He induced the Madrid Syndicate to certify that thirty per cent. of the capital had been subscribed, although this had not been done, the object being to get the company's shares quoted on the Madrid and Paris Bourses, and at a meeting of pseudo-shareholders he announced that the requisite proportion of the capital had been paid up, boasted of the shares having reached twenty per cent. premium on the Paris Bourse, and gave a flattering account of the prospects of the concern. The fact, however, was that of the 3,750,000 francs which should have been handed over by Caperon as the proceeds of the issue of shares, he deducted 1,250,000 francs as commission, and only paid in 400,000 francs, giving bills for 600,000 francs, and shares of questionable value for the remaining 2,100,000 francs. Caperon could only dispose of seventy shares, and he refused to meet the bills. Eventually a compromise was made, by which his claim against the bank was reduced to 663,000 francs, which sum he handed over to the Swiss Crédit Foncier in settlement of a debt. By this time the 823,000 francs which had been received from Caperon, or which the sale of the securities deposited by him had realized, had been entirely absorbed by expenses of management, while no business whatever had been done. M. Duvernois, however, having now the entire control—for the Paris Directors had resigned and the Madrid Board was entirely inactive—obtained 300,000 francs from the Dutch bank of Overklift & Co., while a fictitious traffic in the shares was carried on at the Bourse in the hope of inducing the public to purchase them. In November, 1873, Overklift failed, the bank being 700,000 francs in their debt, but the operations on the Bourse were continued, and Duvernois issued a balance sheet which represented that the net profits amounted to 7,662,000 francs. This result was arrived at by reckoning the profits expected to be derived from transactions with four mining and land companies as having been already earned, whereas these undertakings all proved abortive on account of want of sufficient capital, and instead of a surplus, there was really a deficit of 1,150,000 francs. The difficulties of the bank increased, and its creditors became clamorous. In February last an English firm undertook to buy 50,000 shares at 100 francs each, but the money was not to be paid till May. In the meantime, a new Syndicate was formed with a view to float the shares, and it was represented that the bank had surmounted all its difficulties, was in possession of a large capital, and was engaged in important transactions; but the shares continued to fall. By April the bank had lost all its interest in the four concerns to which it had made advances; one of them had been transferred to a man named Wolf, in discharge of loans which he had made to pacify the most urgent creditors, and another, a canal company, had been sold up by the Spanish Government, in default of payment of the stipulated annuities. No assets, in short, remained, and on the 14th of April Duvernois was arrested for the 2,900,000f. which the bank had received. Nothing remained, and the accounts had been so loosely kept that very imperfect information could be obtained as to the disposal of the funds. It appeared, however, that 719,000 francs had been lost in abortive enterprises, that 130,000 francs had been paid as commission, that the Paris expenses and sums sent to Madrid for unknown purposes had swallowed up 1,074,000 francs, that Rasetti and the Comte de Choiseul were debtors to the extent of 272,000 francs, and that of the remaining 700,000 francs no account could be given. The concern, in fact, according to the confession of two employés who left it some time before the collapse, had been a bank only in name, without capital, and without acting directors; its operations had consisted almost exclusively in speculating with its own shares, and endeavoring by fictitious dealings to prevent their steady depreciation."

THE SHELTERING ARMS.

We are requested to publish the following notice:

Miss Charlotte Cushman has authorized me to say, in answer to numerous requests for her "autograph," that they will be sent by mail, on receipt of "twenty-five cents," which amount will be appropriated for the benefit of "The Sheltering Arms," a charity in which she is interested.

Mrs. W. P. TALBOYS,
No. 2 West Sixteenth street, New-York,
Treasurer of the Ladies' Association.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY IN INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 25.—During a heated political discussion at Burlington, Rush County, Ind., Monday night, three men were stabbed with a pocket-knife by a man named Wightman, who attempted to escape, but was shot in the side by some person unknown.

Tested by Time.—For throat diseases, colds, and coughs, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

Do you ask for a test of Sozodont's power?
Just talk to a lady for half an hour;
If her breath is sweet, if her teeth are white,
If her gums are clean, if her gums are bright,
If her mouth is pure and her teeth are clean,
She uses the SOZODONT, then, we ween.

Atkinson's White Rose,
55 cents a bottle.
W. M. GILES & CO., Chemists,
No. 451 6th av., New-York.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

For a First-class Dress or Business Hat go to the manufacturer, ESPENCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Drs. M. Levett & Son, Dentists, Removed to No. 52 West 28th st., Broadway and 6th av.

Zealously Set About Curing that Cough. Use WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.,
Engravers, Printers, and Stationers.

MARRIED.

GRIGGS—BANGE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, RUFUS T. GRIGGS, to HENRIETTA, daughter of Henry Bange, all of Brooklyn.

JAUDON—SMITH.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, of New-York, to KATE KEARNY, daughter of the late Charles McKnight Smith, M. D.

KITCHEL—PORTER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1874, at the residence of the bride's sister, No. 1 West 38th st., by the Rev. Dr. Kitchel, assisted by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., FARRAND D. KITCHEL, of Ohio, to FLORA McD. PORTER, of this City. No cards.

MERRILL—FOSTER.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1874, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, by Rev. Henry B. Cornwell, Mr. HORACE E. MERRILL to Miss EMMA FOSTER, daughter of D. M. G. Foster. No cards.

DIED.

ALLYN.—On Thursday, Nov. 24, 1874, at Nyack, T. FRANKLIN ALLYN, aged 59 years, 7 months, and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, corner of Broadway and 2d av., Nyack, on Friday, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

BORDEN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, of convulsions, LUCY DURFEE, daughter of William and Mary G. Borden, aged 2 years, 6 months, and 10 days.

Funeral on Thursday, Nov. 26, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., from the house of her parents, No. 411 West 23d st.

BUCKLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1874, EDWARD BUCKLEY.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from All Saints' Church, 7th av. and 7th st., South Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.

DRAPER.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, November 25, 1874, JAMES STEVENS DRAPER, only son of GEORGE H. and ETTA DRAPER, aged 7 years, 2 months, and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 54 Elliott place.

ELLIS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, FANNIE LULU, only child of Charles and Delia D. Ellis, aged 2 years and 6 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 16 Park place, on Friday, Nov. 26, inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HENRY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, JAMES WESLEY HENRY, son of the late Robert Henry.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church, on Friday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

LESLIE.—On Wednesday morning, 25th of November, at his late residence, No. 42 West 20th st., THOMAS J. LESLIE, Brevet Brigadier General United States Army, in the 79th year of his age.

Friends of the family and officers of the army and navy are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday morning, 28th of November, at 10 o'clock, from Calvary Church, corner 4th av. and 21st st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

LYONS.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 23, 1874, J. HARVEY LYONS, aged 45 years, 1 month, and 13 days.

The relatives and friends, also the members of the Hudson County Bar and officers and Directors of the First National Bank of Hoboken, and the members of Manhattan Commandery No. 31, (K. T.) of New-York, and also Hoboken Lodge No. 35, F. and A. M., and Pentalpha Chapter No. 11, R. A. M., of which he was a late member, and the Masonic Fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 58 Bloomfield st., Hoboken, on Friday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MARRINER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, JAMES MARRINER, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends, also Park Lodge, No. 516, F. and A. M., also members of the Board of Education, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 26, at 1:30 P. M., from Anthon Memorial Church, West 48th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

O'BRIEN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, MORGAN O'BRIEN, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, James Kirby, No. 153 West 48th st., on Friday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be conveyed to the Church of the Holy Cross, West 42d st., where a solemn High Mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

PARKE.—On the 24th inst., of consumption, AMELIA, adopted daughter of Henry C. Parke.

Funeral services from the Wainwright Memorial Church, corner of Waverley place and Hammond st., on Thursday the 26th inst., at 2 P. M.

PACK.—Nov. 4, MATTHEW PACK, aged 75 years, 8 months, and 15 days.

His remains were interred at Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y.

PARTRIDGE.—SOPHRONIA A., wife of Charles Partridge, Nov. 23.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 2:30 o'clock, at No. 26 West 15th st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

PELL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, of disease of the heart, JAMES K. PELL, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th st., on Saturday, Nov. 28, at 10:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to East Chester for interment in the family vault.

PETTY.—At Rutherford Park, N. J., at 6 P. M. Nov. 25, ELIZABETH, widow of Ezekiel Petty, in her 84th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

REQUA.—In Peekskill, on Tuesday, 24th inst., ADELINE, eldest daughter of Capt. F. W. Requa.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, on Friday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

RANDOLPH.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1874, HULDAH F., relict of Samuel F. Randolph, aged 60 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 155 Madison av., on Friday, Nov. 27, at 1 P. M.

SPENCER.—At Utica, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 23, 1874, JULIUS A. SPENCER, in the 73d year of his age.

STIVERS.—On Monday, Nov. 23, ANNIE GRIFFEN, wife of James Stivers.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at her late residence, No. 123 Broadway, Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 26, at 2 o'clock. Train, via Erie Railway, leaves foot of Chambers st. at 12 M. Interment on Friday, at Rye, N. Y.

TROWBRIDGE.—At New-Haven, 25th inst., ADELE HAYES, only child of E. Hayes and Kate A. Q. Trowbridge, aged 4 years and 4 months.

UNDERHILL.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 25, of diphtheria, FLORENCE S., the beloved and only child of Eugene and Susie Underhill, aged 5 years, 7 months, 8 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mary K. Underhill, No. 262 West 25th st., on Friday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken, on Saturday morning, to Amewalk for interment.

WALLING.—On Nov. 25, SARAH ROSINA, wife of Geo. W. Walling, aged 42 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's (Friday) papers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

1875.—FROM MY YOUTH UP IS THE excellent title of Marion Harland's new book. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

ANY TEN PIECES OF OUR SHEET MUSIC, beautifully printed on music paper, mailed on receipt of $1. Single copies can be ordered through music stores or news-dealers. Inclose stamp for full catalogue. Ask for
B. W. HITCHCOCK'S PUBLICATIONS.

No.	Instrumental.	Author.
96.	Falling Flakes	Keeler
128.	Amaryllis. Aix du Roi	Louis XIII
129.	Clear the Track. Galop	Strauss
130.	Vienna Blooeb. Waltz	Strauss
131.	Qui Vive. Galop	Ganz
132.	Bridal Chorus, from "Lohengrin"	Wagner
134.	Argentine Fantasia, Mazurka	Ketterer
135.	On the Banks of the Blue Danube	Strauss
136.	1,001 Nights. Waltz	Strauss
137.	Pure as Snow. (Morceau elegant)	Lange
144.	Carnival Scenes. Waltz	Strauss
146.	Black Key. Polka-Mazurka	Herzog
147.	Molly's Dream. Waltz	Reissiger
155.	A Happy Circle. Galop	Strauss
158.	La Fille de Madame Angot. Waltz	Lecocq
161.	Little Mischief. Galop	Buelik
163.	With Steam. Polka	Strauss
164.	Let's be Gay. Waltzes	Strauss
166.	Regatta Veneziana	Liszt
167.	New Soup-House. Waltz	Meyer
168.	"Where the Citron Bloometh"	Strauss
169.	Belle Louise. Quickstep	Rublee
170.	Who's at My Window?	Osborne
172.	"Love's Greeting" (Seventh Regiment Quickstep)	Meyer
173.	"La Jolie Parfeumeuse." Opera by	Offenbach
174.	Il Talismano (violin and piano)	Opera
175.	La Princesse De Trebizonde, Lancers	Opera
176.	Gaite de Cœur Waltz (violin and piano)	Opera
177.	La Fille de Madame Angot, Lancers	Opera
No.	Songs.	Author.
10.	The Nun's Prayer	Oberthеir
16.	In Tears I Pine for Thee	Verdi
48.	Do Not Forget Me	Aide
52.	Brown Eyes and Blue Eyes	Pratt
53.	Dear Hearth and Home	J. R. Thomas
67.	Was There Any Harm in That?	Vincent Davies
71.	Do You Really Think He Did?	Hudson
74.	Nina Lee	J. Daniel
90.	I Wonder Who She Was	Wetmore
101.	Good Enough for Me (song and dance)	Pratt
114.	The Maiden's Request	Stoddart
124.	The Grand Old Farm. Quartette	Rublee
138.	Little Katy Did-Didn't	Stoddart
150.	I Wait Thee, My Darling	Harrington
151.	For Old Love's Sake	Abt
152.	The Dear Little Shamrock	Cherry
153.	Words. Vain Words	V. Gabriel
154.	Unspoken	Scott Gatty
159.	Father Says I May	(As sung by Gus Williams
1097.	Juanita. Spanish Song	Hon. Mrs. Norton
488.	What to Take. Temperance Song and Chorus.	Meyer.

Any ten mailed for $1.
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher,
No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York.

1875.—MARION HARLAND'S NEW STORY is published this week.
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

INCURABLES NO LONGER!—THE TERRIBLE diabetes conquered! A few more additional cures by the incomparable BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER:

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 22, 1874.

Dr. A. Hawley Heath:

DEAR SIR: I lost in a short time seventy pounds in weight, but am entirely cured of the worst case of diabetes. There is not a particle of sugar left in my urine, and I am as natural as an old shoe, and as good a man as ever. Yours, truly, JOHN A. B. CAMPBELL.

Vincent Bidwell, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss K. Prince, Marillo, Erie County, N. Y., were also cured of diabetes, complicated with dropsy, in the Spring of 1873, and have enjoyed excellent health since. Mr. Campbell saw both of them prior to drinking the BETHESDA for his disease.

April 2, P. S.—Vanderburg, of Canandaigua, N. Y., writes: "After suffering over two years with saccharine diabetes in its most aggravated form, baffling all treatment, the BETHESDA WATER has removed every particle of sugar, and my strength and general health have returned."

Depot and offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

1875.—ENORMOUS ADVANCE ORDERS and an immense demand for Marion Harland's new story, FROM MY YOUTH UP.

THANKSGIVING DAY, NOV. 26, 1874, AT HOWARD MISSION,
No. 40 New-Bowery, New-York.
Doors open at 11 o'clock.

Opening exercises commence at 11:30. Interesting speakers to be present. Sweet singing by the Mission children.

Dinner served from 11 to 1 o'clock. All interested are invited to be present.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1874, will close at this Office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 4 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 6 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

1875.—THE BOOK OF THE SEASON IS Marion Harland's new story, FROM MY YOUTH UP. Ready this week.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Selling at cost to reduce stock. A fine assortment of Ladies' Work Tables, Writing Desks, Music Stands, Flower Stands, Easels, Jardinieres, Cabinets, Etegeres, Wall Pockets, Brackets, &c., &c., &c. Also, new styles of Parlor, Library, Drawing, and Chamber Suites. WM. H. LEE, No. 277 Canal st., one door east of Broadway, and Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton st., near Church st., New-York.

1875.—PUBLICATION DAY POSTPONED until this week of Marion Harland's new book, FROM MY YOUTH UP.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GOOD NUMBER.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR DECEMBER. All About Human Character: How to Develop It and How to Read It; Spiritual Evolution; National Types of Character—English, American, German, French, Irish—Illustrated; Advancing and Retreating Races; The Teacher—What He Is and Should Be; Great Warriors of History; Civilization in India, China, and Japan; Shaker Evolution; Failure or Success in Life; Blessings in Disguise; How to Draw a Crowd; Mind and Brain; Faith or Reason. End of vol. 59. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Sent first post, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beeswax, pks	44	Leather, sides	4,406
Cheese, pkt	21	Oils, bbls	113
Cotton-seed, bales	2	Oil-cake, pks	514
Cotton, bales	4,230	Pork, pks	529
Copper, bbls	26	Beef, pks	211
Cocoa, bags	655	Cut Meats, pks	349
Dried Fruit, pks	230	Lard, pks	1,555
Grain, bbls	2,295	Stearine, pks	101
Grain, bush	18,383	Butter, pks	4,887
Flour, bushels	229,859	Cheese, pks	3,700
Corn, bushels	179,803	Tallow, pks	137
Oats, bushels	71,800	Lard-oil, bbls	10
Rye, bushels	11,775	Skins, bales	9
Barley, bushels	55,460	Pea-nuts, bags	100
Grass-seed, bags	286	Rice, pks	149
Unclassed, bags	7	Starch, boxes	501
Beans, bags	142	Tea, half-chests	10
Peas, bushels	26,317	Tobacco, hhds	72
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	881
Hops, bales	161	Whisky, bbls	722
Hides, No	1,052	Wool, bales	170
Hides, bales	143		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl Streets, were as follows:

By the ship Antarctic, for Liverpool—6 bales Rags, 1,618 bales Cotton.

By the ship Evangeline, for Liverpool—466 pks. Oil-cake, 410 bags Oil-cake, 250 pks. Tallow, 1,025 bales Cotton, 23,568 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Album, for Cork and orders—27,946 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer State of Nevada, for Glasgow—21 cases Leather, 4,100 bbls. Flour, 20 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 30 bbls. Lard-oil, 55 bbls. Wax, 4,300 Staves, 25 hhds. Tobacco, 22,787 bushels Wheat, 48 bales Hair, 40 pks. Beef, 26 bbls. Provisions, 1,000 bags Leather scraps, 600 bbls. Apples, 2,000 bags Oil-cake, 3000 bushels Peas, 20 Car-wheels.

By the bark Gimello, for Belfast—15,999 bushels Wheat, 3,700 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Isi, for Cork and orders—28,996 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Lou'se Gehm, for Liverpool—625 Oars, 160 bbls. Resin, 387 hhds. Tobacco, 30 tons Dyewood.

By the steamer Pommerania, for Hamburg—20 cases Figure, 12 cases Tobacco, 3,350 tcs. Lard, 201 bales Leather, 148 cases Tea, 1,203 sides Leather, 31 cases Essential Oil, 50 bbls. Beef, 2,307 bxs. Extract, 3,641 bushels Peas, 332 bxs. Bacon, 65 cases Sewing-machines, 12 bales Skins, 600 bxs. Starch, 600 bales Cotton, 20 bales Domestics, 63 bbls. Apples, 190 bags Seed, 126 Hides.

By the bark Crono, for Bristol—28,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Virginia, for Cork and orders—29,049 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Mass, for Rotterdam—1,310 tcs. Lard, 200 bbls. Beef, 10 tcs. Tallow, 15 cases Essential Oil, 600 bbls. Tallow, 72 bbls. Apples, 200 bxs. Extract, 5 bbls. Skins, 480 bds. Hides, 150 bbls. Flour, 125 cases Tobacco, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 57 hhds. Tobacco, 450 bales Cotton.

By the brig L. I. Squires, for Cadiz—130,800 Staves.

By the bark Fiery Cross, for Rio Janeiro—4,500 cases Refined Petroleum, 1,273 kegs Lard, 293 bbls. Grain, 95 bales Domestics, 114 bxs. Drugs, 2,000 bushels Corn, 23 pks. Lamps, 500 pieces Castings, 21 cases Shoe-nails, 100 bbls. Flour, 100 cases Chairs, 44 cases Sad-irons, 45 cases Shoe-pegs, 60 bbls. Blacking, 1263 pks. Fire-crackers, 40 cases Oysters, 1,182 pieces Lumber.

By the bark Lynn, for London—2,774 bbls. Flour.

ASHES—Have been quite dull at old quotations, including Pots at $6 50, and Pearls at $9 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in comparatively slack demand at former figures, with Yellow quoted at 30c.@31c. ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Have been selling to a moderate extent at essentially unchanged prices. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $7@$8 50; Jersey, $8 50@$9; Up River, $6 25@$7; Haverstraw, $7@$8; Croton Front at $12 for brown, $13 for dark, and $14 for red; Philadelphia Facing, $22@$24; Baltimore, $30@$38 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been dealt in rather sparingly, even in a jobbing way, with Adamantine quoted about steady at 13c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; sperm, plain, 28c.; sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearine, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—There has been a slow movement noted in the wholesale line, though buyers have the advantage as to ratings. Liverpool Orrell House Cannel quoted at $11@$12 50; Gas Cannel at $11; Newcastle and Scotch Gas, $8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 25@$8 75, and Anthracite at $5@$5 50 ₱ ton. The retail trade continues on a restricted scale at former rates. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at the regular monthly auction sale, on Wednesday, disposed of 50,000 tons Scranton Coal at rather easier prices, ranging from $4 87½@$6 15 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been inactive since our last, with Maracaibo quoted nominally steady at 20c.@20½c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayquil at 10c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted generally weak and irregular, with sales reported of 500 bags by the Ontario at 17¾c., and 1,959 bags by the Fairy Belle at 16¾c.@18¼c., gold. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 223,122 bags, and at the outports 26,067 bags, with 139,500 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 50,800 bags were for this port. Other kinds have been inactive at nominally unchanged rates. Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands, 22,685 bags and 13,459 mats. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¾c.@17c.; fair, 17¾c.@18c.; good, 18¼c.@18¾c.; prime, 19¼c.@19¾c., gold. ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@20¾c., gold; Java invoices, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 16¼c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 17¾c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19c.; Mexican, 18c.@19c.; San Domingo, 16c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17¾c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Savanilla, 16c.@19½c.; Curacoa, 16c.@18c.; Mocha and Padang, 28c.@30c., and Jamaica, 17c.@19c., gold. ₱ lb.

COD-—Has been comparatively quiet for early delivery, with prices ruling in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,493 bales, (of which 455 bales were taken this morning,) including 395 bales to shippers and 1,098 bales to spinners. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Strict Low Middling, 15¾c.; Good Middling, 16c., gold. There has been rather more doing for forward delivery, but at a reduction of 8-32c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,200 bales, of which 1,900 bales were on lost crop, leaving, and 17,300 bales to-day, with 3,100 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14 23-32c.@14¾c.; December, 14 9-32c.@14 23-32c.; January, 15 3-32c.@15 13-32c.@15 7-16c.; March, 15¾c.@15 25-32c.; April, 16c.@16 1-32c.; May, 15¾c.@15 25-32c.; June, 16 9-16c.@16 19-32c., and July at 16 13-16c. @16¾c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,230 bales, including 1,184 bales from Norfolk, 1,282 bales from Savannah, 1,156 bales from Charleston, 90 bales from Mobile and 513 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 25,500 bales, and thus far this week 107,632 bales, against 97,821 bales same time last week. The receipts at all ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 1,219,405 bales, against 967,364 bales same time in the previous year. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 26,183 bales; to the Continent, 6,520 bales; stock in New-York, 99,016 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 559,936 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12¾	12¾
Good Ordinary	14	14	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	14½	14½	14¾	14¾
Middling	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Good Middling or Middling Fair	15½	15½	15¾	15¾
Fair	15½	15½	16⅛	16⅛

EGGS—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for supplies within the range of 22c.@24c. for ordinary to fancy, the latter having been for stock available at 24c.@28c. for prime to strictly choice marks. Limed stock quoted at 21c.@22c.

EARTHENWARE—Has been quoted about steady, on a rather better inquiry.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been of readier sale on the basis of $2 37½@$2 45 for full count.

FISH—Dried Cod has been in fair demand at former figures, with Yellow quoted at 30c.@ 31c. ₱ lb.

FRUIT—A somewhat freer movement has been noted in this line, with Raisins generally quoted firmer; most other kinds steady. Sales have been reported since our last, of 4,000 bxs. Layer Raisins, chiefly at $2 95, and held at the close at $3; 200 half and 300 quarter bxs. do. at $1 75 and 90c. respectively; 3,000 bxs. Loose Muscatel do. at $3 70@$3 85; 2,000 half bxs. Valencia at 10¼c.@10¾c., held at the close at 10½c.; small lots of Seedless Raisins on the basis of 9½c.@ 10¾c. Currants at 6¾c.@6¾c.; 400 cases Figs, 500 bags French and 100 bags Naples Walnuts on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, but without important alteration in the quotations. The export inquiry ruling has been fair for desirable lines of shipping stock at current rates, in part for South America. Trade and family extras have been rather quiet within range. The sales since our last have been 14,700 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour, at $3 50@$4 15, chiefly at $3 65@$4; Sour Flour at $4@$5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 10@$4 50; fancy do. at $4 55@ $4 80 for about fair to very good, and $4 85 for choice; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 30, mainly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to very fancy do. do. at $5 30@$5 65; fancy shipping and Trade Extras, at $5 70@$6, chiefly at $5 75@ $5 75; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $4 85@$5 25, mainly at $5 00@$5 25; poor to choice round hoop Ohio at $5@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping at $5@$5 70, mostly at $5 25@$5 50; and trade and family extras within the previous range....Included in the sales have been 2,200 bbls. shipping stock, rejected Flour of Southern Flour has been in less demand, yet quoted steady, on restricted offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,550 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@ $6 10 for very poor to choice shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 10@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected....Rye Flour has been moderately sought after, with the range of from $4 90@$5 60 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 390 bbls., chiefly at $5 60@$5 75 for Superfine ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in less request, yet quoted steady within the range from $4 10@$4 75 for ordinary to very choice Yellow western, the latter an extreme, for jobbing lots; $4 65@$4 75 for Golden Ear; $4 20 @$4 50 for Jersey, and $5 for brandywine. Sales have been reported of 750 bbls., including 200 bbls. brandywine at $5 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been quiet since our last; quoted at from $1 55@$2 05 ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal has been in moderate request since our last, within the range of $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

Buckwheat Flour has been in moderate demand, within the range of $3@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs., the latter for choice.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been less freely dealt in, especially by export buyers, and, though opening steadily, closed lower and weak, influenced by the more urgent offerings of stock and the extreme firmness of the outright market. The latest dealings indicated a decline of fully 1c. a bushel from the highest figures of the day. Winter Wheat has been quoted steady on a moderate inquiry, partly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 144,000 bushels at $1 14@$1 15 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing at $1 14 for prime, adjoat; $1 10@$1 12 for late do choice new No. 2 Chicago Spring, closing at $1 11 for strictly prime, afloat; $1 12, in part, for new No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 17 for choice No. 1 Sheboygan Spring; $1 15@ $1 16 for old No. 2 Spring; $1 17@$1 20 for No. 1 Spring, the latter rate for choice Duluth; $1 07@ $1 10 for No. 3 Spring; $1 00@$1 05 for ungraded Spring, carge stock; $1 05@$1 40 for ordinary to very choice White Western, $1 26@$1 29 for Amber do., chiefly at $1 28@$1 for prime Michigan; $1 27@$1 29 for poor to very choice Red Western, closing very firm, ultimately active, opening more firmly, as a rule, but while closing steady on new, leaving off rather weaker on old. The export demand has been rather more than moderate, in part for low grades of new Mixed Western, and some lots were reported since our last, of 21,000 bushels at 93c.@93½c., for old Mixed Western in store and afloat, closing at 93c. for strictly prime afloat and 92½c. for do. in store; $1 00@$1 01 for inferior to choice new mixed Western, mainly at 83c.@89c. for about prime to choice, and 86½c.@87½c. for lots to grade No. 2; 93c.@94c. for old Yellow Western; 90c. for new do. do.; 91c. for new White Western. Rye inactive, and quoted from 93c.@97½c. for ordinary to choice....Barley quiet; holders firm in their views, but buyers unwilling to operate freely at current quotations. Canada West quoted at the close at $1 56@$1 58 for good to choice ₱ bushel; 24,400 bushels were reported sold, part at $1 55@$1 56 ₱ bushel....Barley-malt dull, at former figures. Oats have been in fair demand at firm prices, with sales reported since our last of 72,500 bushels at 66c.@69c. for Mixed Western, mostly at 68½c. @69c. for prime Chicago, afloat, and 68½c. for about ordinary do., in store; 67c.@69c. for Mixed State, the latter for choice; 67½c. for Black State; 69c. for White State. A sale was also reported of a boat-load of prime Mixed Chicago, May delivery, at 69c. ₱ bushel....Feed in moderate request in a jobbing way, within the range of $20@$30 ₱ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quoted about steady, but have been quite dull, with Bags quoted at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging at 11c.@11¾c.

HAY AND STRAW—Baie Hay has been in moderate demand since our last, at about previous prices, while shipping grades at 55c.@65c. for good to strictly prime; retailing qualities at 65c.@1; Clover, 50c.@ 60c.; Salt Hay, 45c.@55c. Straw has been selling to a limited extent, including Rye at 45c.@65c.; Oat, 45c. @55c., and Wheat, 40c.@45c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has been lately very little inquiry for any description of Hemp, and values in the wholesale line have been more or less nominal. We quote American Hemp at $140@$150 (nominally) for Undressed, and $220@$275 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 7¼c.@ 7½c.; Sisal, 6c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¼c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@ 17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been in very moderate request at previous prices for the leading sales. 2,700 Dry Texas and salted do. on private terms, and 500 City Slaughter at 11c. The stock in first hands here this morning comprised 197,400 Hides and 1,482 Calfskins, against 49,500 Hides and 597 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—The business in this line has been on a moderate scale. The export movement has been checked in part by the want of freight-room and the firmer rates claimed on ocean freight. The inquiry for home use has not been very urgent. American, crop 1874, quoted 35c.@45c.; American, crop 1873, 15c.@25c.; American, 1872, 12c.@15c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; Foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1874, 40c.@48c. ₱ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been quoted essentially unaltered as to values, on, however, a restricted business in most kinds of stock.

LEATHER—The demand for the leading descriptions has been fair on a generally steady basis as to prices.

METALS—Business has been quite active in Ingot Copper at firmer prices, with sales of 700,000 lbs. Lake, in lots, at 23c.@23¼c. for early deliveries, and 24c. for forward deliveries....Copper products have been quoted steady on a moderate inquiry, with New Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 21½c.@22c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.@22c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c. ₱ lb....Scotch Pig-iron has been quoted firm, the scant offerings of stock enabling holders to maintain values at an extreme range, but the demand has been limited, almost wholly for small lots for prompt use. Sales have been reported of 100 tons Eglinton at $37; 75 tons Glengarnock at $39; American Pig-iron has been comparatively dull, and quite irregular as to price in the local market. The offerings of stock have been liberal at the nominal quotations, but only small amounts could be placed at these figures. The business at the works has been moderate, on the basis of $27 50 as part value No. 1, $25 50@$26 50 for No. 2, and $24 50@$25 for Gray Forge. Other kinds of iron have been very slow of sale, at about former rates. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $37@$38; Glengarnock at $39@$40; Coltness, $41 @$42; No. 1 American Pig-iron, $26@$28; No. 2 do., $25@$27; Forge, $23@$27; English Rails, $18@$50, gold; American Rails, nominally, $35@$38; old Rails at $27@$30; Wrought Scrap, $30@$32 ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50 @$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15c.@15½c., gold....Pig-lead has been very moderately sought after, yet has been quoted steady. Ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 75@$6 80, and American do. at $6 27½@$6 30, gold; Bar do. at $8@$8¼. Sheet and Pipe at 8¾c....Spelter has been rather slow of sale at $6 30@$7 12½, gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@7c. for ordinary domestic, for prompt and forward delivery. ....American Steel has been quiet at former figures....Regulus Antimony has been in some demand within the range of 12c.@12½c., gold, ₱ lb....Shot quoted firm at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb....Argolin has been in good demand, and has been in more demand, with sales reported of 500 slabs Straits at 21½c.@22c.; 5 tons Refined English, at 22c., gold; Straits now quoted at 22c.; English at 21¾c.; Refined at 22c., and Banca at 19½c., gold. Tin Plates have been rather more sought after, with sales reported of 1,000 bxs. Coke and 500 bxs. Charcoal Terne on private terms. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 50@$9 75; I. X. do. at $7 75@$8; Charcoal Terne at $8 25@$8 75; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 12½. ....Zinc has been quiet since our last, on the basis of 8½c.@9c., gold.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, new crop, further sales of 180 bbls. were made at 63c.@66c. ₱ gallon; market steady, but otherwise dull.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quoted about steady at the recently modified figures, but have been rather slow of sale, in the wholesale line. Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 60d., quoted at $3 50@$3 60, in large and small lots; 4d. and 5d., $3 65; 6d. and 7d., $4 10; 4d. and 5d., $4 40; 3d. and 4d., $5 10; 3d., fine, $5 85; 2d., $6 06; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4; Finishing stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch stock, $5 25@$6 25.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull, but steady on the basis of $2 35 for Strained ₱ 280 lbs.....Tar and Pitch quiet as last quoted....Spirits Turpentine inactive at 38½c. for merchantable; sales, 75 bbls.

OILS—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for most kinds at essentially unaltered prices. The business in the local markets has been almost wholly a jobbing way. We quote: Crude Whale, 60c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@ 75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 87½ @$1 90; Bleached do., $1 92½@$1 95; Lard-oil, $1@ $1 10 for good to strictly prime, and 82½c.@95c. for No. 1; Red-oil, 55c.; Saponified do., 57½c.@59c.; Linseed-oil from 75c.@80c. in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 17½@$1 25, in casks and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@ 44c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 44c.@47c.; Yellow do., 51c. @55c.; White do., 61c.@70c.; Paraffine, 23c.@30c.; Palacine, 25c.@30c.; Refined Whaling, 65c., gold; Refined 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 82½c.@91 05; Cocoanut-oil, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Held more firmly, but quiet, to-day. Of Crude, 500 bbls. in bulk, sold at 9 1-16c. ₱ gallon. ....Refined rather inactive; quoted here at 10⅞c.@ 11c., on sales of 5,000 bbls.; and at Philadelphia at 10⅜c.@10¾c....Refined, in cases, 16½c.....City Naphtha, 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted stronger as to price, on a better demand, with sales reported for early delivery of 250 bbls. Western Mess, in part, generally held at $21, at which latter rate 150 bbls. sold, in lots; 50 bbls. unInspected Prime Mess at $18 75, and small lots of unInspected Extra Prime at $16 25@ $16 50. And for forward delivery, 2,000 bbls. and 250 bbls. January option, at $21 25 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand, on the steadier basis of 8¾c. for City.....Cut-meats inactive at former figures. Sales include 200 Pickled Bellies, in part, at 11½c.; 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies at 10¾c.; 1,500 Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c., and small lots of Smoked Hams at 13½c.@13¾c.....Bacon heavy and drooping; 75 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 10⅝c.; Long and Short Clear, December and January, at 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Long Clear, same option, at 10c.....Lard has been quoted strong in price for early delivery on a moderately active inquiry. Sales embrace 775 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅞c.@14¼c. for prime to very choice, closing with 14c. asked for prime; 90 tcs City Steam at 13¾c.@ 13¾c.@13⅞c.; and small lots of Refined within the range of 14¼c.@14½c. And for forward delivery a very good demand has been noted. Western Steam at advanced prices, closing firmer. Sales embrace 4,750 tcs., seller the remainder of the year at 13¾c.@13¾c., closing at 13¾c. bid; 2,000 tcs., seller six months, at 13⅞c.@ 13 13-16c., closing at 13 13-16c.@13¾c.; 250 tcs. seller nine months, at 13¾c.; 1,500 tcs., January, at 13⅞c.; 1,500 tcs., February, at 13 13-16c.@13⅝c., closing with 13⅝c. bid; 500 tcs., seller four months from Feb. 1, at 13¾c.....Beef quiet within the previous range.....We quote *New* at $11@$12 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$10 50 for Prime Mess, unInspected and inspected.....Tierce Beef at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do. ₱ tce. Beef Hams in fair request at $21@$22 50 for best to choice, and one lot of Canada at $25 lbs., at $18 @$6 75. Hogs—Receipts, 3,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 22,400 head, against 30,900 head for the same time last week. The market was active at a shade higher for Yorkers and Jersey, from 180 to 200 lbs. at $6 50@$6 75; heavy Hogs, averaging 250 lbs. and upward, at $7@$7 25; light Hogs not wanted and slow to sell at any price.

SALT—The demand has been fair, and values have been well supported. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 @$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., 30c.@35c.; St. Martin, 35c.@37½c.

SALTPETRE—Has been comparatively dull at 5½c.@ 5¾c., gold, free.

SEEDS—Clover has been in more demand, quoted higher; sales, 850 bags, to arrive and from store, at 10c.@10¼c.; Rough Flax dull at $2 05@$2 10; Timothy at $2 75@$2 90 ₱ bushel; Calcutta Linseed in fair demand and quoted firm at $2 40@$2 42½, gold, ₱ 56 lbs. Sales, 11,000 bags to arrive; Dirisp Singh and City of Cashmere at $2 40, gold, time.

SKINS—The market has been quoted rather steadier on the basis of the recently-modified prices, with a moderate call noted for supplies. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 60c.; Honduras, 55c.; Central American, trimmed, 52½c.@55c.; Central American, not trimmed, 50c.; Sisal, 55c.@57½c.; Para, 55c.@60c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c., currency, ₱ lb....Tampico Goat, 57½c.; Matamoras, 57½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 50c.@75c.; Patna, 34c.@40c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in pretty fair request, chiefly in a jobbing way, at about steady prices. Castile quoted at 9½c.@9¾c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 5c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Are generally quiet, and quoted weak as to prices. Invoices attract very little attention. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 25 for common to strictly prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 10@$1 13; Cassia, 24c.; Cloves, 40c.@42½c.; East India Pepper at 21½c.@21⅝c.; White Pepper at 26½c.@27½c.; Pimento at 11¾c.@ 12c.; Ginger, 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady on the basis of 8¼c.@8⅝c. for fair to good Refining, with a moderate inquiry noted. Sales, 47 hhds. Demerara on private terms; 73 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7½c.; 47 hhds. and 287 bxs. do. at 7¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. We now quote fair to Refining, 8¼c.; good do., 8¾c.; prime do., 9 3-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 9¼c.@9¾c. No. 13 Clayed stock at 8¾c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7½c.; Molasses Sugars at 6¾c.@8¼c.; Melado, 5c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand and quoted strong, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10¼c.@10¾c.; Granulated at 10¼c.@10¾c.; A's at 9¾c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8¾c. @9¾c. ₱ lb. The movements in Raw Sugars, since Nov. 1, have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags. Melado.
Stock Nov. 1, 1874	65,671	67,233	89,847
Receipts since Nov. 1	9,052	16,347	107,523
Total	74,723	83,580	197,370
Sales since Nov. 1	67,117	17,295	175,623
Stock Nov. 25, 1874	67,609	66,285	21,747
Stock Nov. 26, 1873	62,905	38,297	320,456

STARCH—Has been in moderate request since our last, with Western Corn at 4¾c.@6c.; Potato quoted at 6c.@6½c. for new. Wheat, in bbls., 8½c.@7c. ₱ lb.

SUMAC—Domestic has been dull, but quoted steady, including Virginia at from $52 50@$60 ₱ ton. Sicily has been of readier sale at from $105@$110 ₱ ton.

TALLOW—Has been quiet but steady, but has been in less request. Sales equal to 85,000 lbs. good to prime at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.....Stearine dull with choice City quoted at 11c., and prime Western, prompt delivery, at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; and for Western, November options, at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—There has been a very moderate movement noted in most kinds of leaf tobacco, however, reported at 150 cases and supplies have been ample with reserve at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported of only 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 11c.@12c.; 100 cases 1870 Connecticut seed Leaf at 11c.@12c.; 100 cases sundry growths at 15c.@50c.; and 200 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 15 ₱ lb. Manufactured quiet within the previous range.

WOOD—The general market has been comparatively tame since our last, owing partly to the meagre offerings of stock, and the firmness of holders of anything that is desirable in the way of supplies. Manufacturers are unwilling to purchase with much freedom beyond the limits of pressing wants. The movement in woolens, though somewhat brisker, is yet far from being satisfactory, whether as to the aggregate of the distribution, or as to values. The trade demand is restricted, and the bids on this account, in most instances, fall much below the views of sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 lbs. domestic Fleece at 45c.@55c.; 15,000 lbs. Unwashed, 50 bags Lambs' Pulled, 5,000 lbs. Nevada, 125 bales Oregon, 5,000 lbs. California Buck's, 5,000 lbs. South American, and 5,000 lbs. Smyrna on private terms; 5,000 lbs. choice Scoured at $1; 43,000 lbs. Combing at 44c.@58c. for unwashed and washed; 9,000 lbs. Combing Delaine at 62c.; 5,000 lbs. Black Pulled at 30c.; 35 bags and 23,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 32c.@48c.; 56,000 lbs. Texas at 25½c.@35c.; 10,000 lbs. California Black at 21½c.; 114 bales and 12,000 lbs. California spring at 27c.@33½c.; 37 bales and 15,000 lbs. California and Oregon at 30c.@36c.; 100 bags Donskoi at 32c.@35c.; 100 bales Cape at 35c.@35½c., and 5,500 lbs. Soils, part at 28c.@30c.

WHISKY—Lower on sales of 300 bbls. at $1 01½ and 50 bbls. at $1 01 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A very light business has been noted in the way of berth freights, with room reported scarce for early vessels, and values in the wholesale or chartering movement in the local market has been limited. Grain tonnage has been in rather more request and held at higher figures. Petroleum tonnage in quite moderate demand. Cotton and Lumber tonnage less sought after. From the outports the reports are of a restricted business at about late figures....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been 9,450 bales Cotton, in part, at 5-32d. ₱ lb., with Grain rates quoted nominally at 7d.@7½d. ₱ bushel, and by steam, 480 bales Cotton, in lots, at 9d. @7/16d. ₱ lb.; 1,500 sacks Flour, on private terms....For Carnarvon, a British bark, 489 tons, with Birch Timber, reported from St. John, at 37s. 6d....For Bristol, a Norwegian bark, 464 tons, hence with about 2,600 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Cork and orders, an Australian bark, 498 tons, hence with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 6s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For Havre, an American bark, 534 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl., with option of Dunkirk; three ships and a bark, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 15-16c.@1c. ₱ lb....For the Continent, a British bark, 602 tons, with equal to about 5,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (on foreign charter,) on private terms; and a German bark, 459 tons, with equal to about 5,100 bbls. do., from do., reported as loading on owner's account....For Rotterdam, by steam, 50 tons Tallow, at 30s. ₱ ton; and a Dutch bark, 671 tons, hence, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 150 bags Clover-seed, on private terms; and 550 tcs. Lard, January shipments, at 52s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Oporto, an American schooner, 296 tons, hence, with Staves, reported on the basis of $26 for Light Pipe....For Odessa, a brig, hence, with equal to about 1,000 cases Petroleum, rumored at 37½c., but without confirmation....For Point Petre, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $8 gold....For Barbados, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah at $8 gold....For Cuban and orders, an American schooner, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 16c....For Trinidad, Cuba, and back, a British brig, 297 tons, on the basis of 42½c. for Sugar....For the north side of Cuba, an American brig, with Shooks, from Portland, reported at 14c., and two schooners, with do., reported from St. John, at 17c.@18c....For Havana, two schooners, with Lumber from Pascagoula, reported at $9, currency....For Montevideo and orders, a brig, hence, reported

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*RUSSIA.....WED., Dec. 23 | CUBA.....WED., Jan. 27
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First Cabin, $150.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GUSTAVE BOURGAIN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen...Nov. 28, 9 A. M. | England...Dec. 5, 2 P. M.
Spain...Dec. 5, 2 P. M. | Helvetia...Dec. 19, — —
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA.....Wednesday, Dec. 2, 12 M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80. Steerage, $30. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
W. F. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. Cann.....Dec. 8, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Bedson.....Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Bway,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE, $30 from all ports, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The fine steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. ADE LIMON, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 2 P. M., from Ocean Pier, foot of 20 st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODRUFF, Thursday, Nov. 26, 12 M.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, Nov. 28.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Tuesday, Dec. 1.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren.)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets to all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS EVERY WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
E. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.

VINDICATOR, Capt. MORTON, SATURDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 19 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Dec. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier 51 North River.
CLARENDON.....Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAIRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARACAIBO.
ANDES.....Nov. 27
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
ATLAS.....Dec. 5
CURACOA, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAIRA, PUERTO CABELLO.
CLARENDON.....Dec. 15
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.
The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Friday, Nov. 27
CITY OF HAVANA.....Thursday, Dec. 3
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Dec. 15
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Dec. 15
CUBA.....Tuesday, Jan. 5
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 28 and Dec. 19 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
Steam-ship City of New-York will leave for Havana, on Friday, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 2ND OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. FORD, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $160; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage to Rio, $60. Excursion tickets, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Books, communication, &c., at 63 Cedar st., St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Those desiring passports, or the renewal of, will please call at the Bureau, No. 61 Nassau street, (up stairs.)

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 1.
CHARLEROI CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 10.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
MCKELLAR, LUDING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trust-worthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division,) connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 3:10, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 4:30 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 9:30 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 3:40 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:50 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5, 10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:45 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 8:55, 11:45 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Bampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Berwicke.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 3:15, and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 6:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
R. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 8:45 P. M.
For time of trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 2 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.
Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD.
For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 21, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 20, 2:30 P. M.
Monday, 23d, 2:30 P. M.	Monday, 23d, 7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th, 2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 24th, 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 26th, 9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 25th, 8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 28th, 10:30 A. M.	Friday, 27th, 9:00 A. M.
	Monday, 30th, 11:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, } No. 15 NASSAU ST., NOV. 17, 1874.
THE REMAINING TWENTY PER CENT. due depositors will be paid on and after 20th inst. by ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
No Fee or Charge. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Pass Books in English, French, and German.
C. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
From Auction.
A. T. Stewart & Co.
WILL OPEN ON FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1874, A LARGE PURCHASE OF
Lyons Black Silks,
At $1 25 and $1 50 per yard, well worth $1 75 and $2 25.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE CHOICEST COLORS OF
Gros Grain Silk,
SEAL BROWN, MARINE, PRUNE, &c., at $1 50 per yard.
A FINE LINE OF COLORED
Fancy Silks
At $1 per yard; cheap at $1 50.
THE ABOVE WILL BE EXHIBITED IN THE
ROTUNDA.
ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS of
Dress Goods
Will be LARGELY REPLENISHED with all the LATEST NOVELTIES, AT PRICES which cannot fail to DEMAND IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.
Their friends, customers, and strangers are respectfully invited to pay them a visit. NO IMPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE.
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITY.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE
DONALD MACKAY LATHAM A. FISH

A $100
PRIVILEGE FOR 30 DAYS
on 100 shares of any stock dealt in at at the New-York Stock Exchange will secure the following profits, as the market changes from the price named:
2 per cent. fluctuations.....$200 profit.
5 per cent. fluctuations.....$500 profit.
10 per cent. fluctuations.....$1000 profit.
$500 invested will pay, at 10 per cent. advance or decline, FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and the same proportion on a greater or less number of shares. Orders executed, and official quotations of prices furnished.
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 12 Wall st.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS BOUGHT by the old established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Choice 7, 8 and 10 per cent. Municipal Bonds, also other A 1 Investment Securities, paying 10 to 12 per cent., for sale below par.

THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Central Railroad Company of Iowa, are requested to attend an adjourned meeting at the office of the Company, No. 20 Broad st., New-York, TUESDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee of Bondholders appointed at the last meeting. RICHARD L. ASHHURST, Chairman of Joint Committee.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTY DIRECTORS and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, 1874, the poll being open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
JAMES TERRANCE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY, and Great Western Insurance Stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NELSON ALVORD, Jr., and HENRY R. DOWNS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Nelson Alvord, Jr., and Henry R. Downs, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN CONNOLLY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John Connolly, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN TAYLOR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 4,923.—Before James P. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Taylor, of the City of Brooklyn, formerly carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of October, A. D. 1874.
JAMES W. DUNNING, Assignee,
No. 292 Washington street, New-York City.
n19-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 24th day of November, A. D., 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of FREDERICK HEIM, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.
E. H. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
n26-law3w-T* No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, BETWEEN BROADWAY and Canal, Centre st., or No. 24, on Park place, a BOND AND MORTGAGE, of no value to any one but the owner. Ten dollars reward on delivery of the papers at office of GEORGE R. DUTTON, No. 24 Park place, or at No. 39 West 32d st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

GREAT SALE OF HORSE BLANKETS AND ROBES —THE EUREKA HORSE BLANKET CO., No. 32 Mercer st., near Grand, offer at retail, at wholesale discounts:
Stable Blankets from $1 to $5.
Dress Blankets from $5 to $15.
Fawn Trunk Blankets from $4 to $6.
Sweat Blankets, Suits and Hoods.
Lap Robes from $2 50 to $8.
Buffalo and Wolf Robes, from $6 50 to $40.
Call and examine and save the retail profit.

HARNESS AND HORSE-BLANKETS—Largest Stock in this City.—Truck blankets, all sizes and weights; square plaid blankets for road horses; trimmed blankets from $1 70 to $50 each. We make to order fine Kersey suits for trotters, with name of horse, &c. Our stock of harness is complete, warranted hand made. A good article at the lowest possible price.
H. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SILKLINE SHELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S,
No. 72 Beekman st.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN'S CARRIAGE AND ROAD horses to board in the country for the Winter; only th rty miles from New-York; good warm stalls, plenty of feed, and the best of care; horses called for and returned when desired; the best of references given. HENRY C. MEAD, Greenwich, Fairfield County, Conn.

ACCOMMODATIONS WANTED IN A PRIVATE stable for a pair of horses, carriage, and coachman. Any gentleman having more room than he requires and willing to rent at a moderate price for the Winter to a good party, address WINDSOR, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TO STOCK RAISERS.—FOR SALE—SHETLAND stallion, the finest ever imported, jet black, four years, forty inches high; warranted sound and kind; also a foal mare. Apply at stables, No. 161 East 128th st.

CARRIAGE, STABLE, AND SWEAT BLANkets; Lap Robes all styles; our usual goods.
MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton st., up-stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, NEWLY furnished, on second floor; private table if desired; appointments first-class. Only a few select boarders received; highest references. Call at No. 141 West 44th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

NO. 31 WEST 32D ST.
Two handsome rooms on second floor; one front room on third floor, with bath and closets; private table if desired; also, one room on fourth floor; table board at $1 per day; references.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH good board, can be had at No. 227 East 11th st., between 2d and 3d avs., nearly opposite St. Mark's Church. Only few taken. Location convenient and unexceptionable.

MADAM ROBINSON,
FROM NEWPORT, R. I.,
Has an elegant parlor floor to let, with private table; also, handsome rooms on third and fourth floors. No. 47 West 22d st.

SECOND AND THIRD STORY FRONT ROOMS, with hall rooms attached, for rent, with board

THANKSGIVING DAY.

THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL.

FACTS AND FANCIES ABOUT THE DAY—ITS ORIGIN AND HISTORY—HOW IT OUGHT TO BE CELEBRATED.

Thanksgiving Day is purely Puritan and American in its origin, and is older in its life than is the nation whose people celebrate it. Our ancestors, fleeing from their old homes in pursuit of religious freedom, were bigoted in their abhorrence of the ceremonies and practices of the Church against which they had rebelled, and so it came to pass that they refused to recognize Christmas Day, even although it celebrated the birth of Him whom they chiefly reverenced. But gloomy and bitter as were their habits of thought in general, there yet were times when through all this mental darkness shone the light of a pure and sturdy manhood, and of this better side of the Puritan character Thanksgiving Day is the outgrowth. They felt it to be but right and proper that the Giver of all good things should receive in recompense for his manifold mercies some acknowledgement, which should not be marked with rioting and drunkenness and unseemly levity, but on which there should be no lack of decent pleasure. And so they established Thanksgiving Day. The first one was celebrated, Elliott tells us in his *New-England History*: "In 1623, two centuries and a half ago, Winslow, writing to England, mentions that after the gathering of the harvest, the Governor (Bradford) sent out a company for game, that they might furnish themselves more dainty and abundant materials for a feast, and rejoice together after they had gathered the fruits of their labors. So they got their game, and they cooked it, and they feasted Massasoit and ninety of his Indians, and they thanked God for the good world and the good things in it. So they kept their first Thanksgiving."

There are several remarkable things about this Thanksgiving besides its being the first one. It is pleasant to observe that our national day developed itself spontaneously in the hearts of our ancestors, and was not, in its origin, kept in accordance with the calendar of any Church or at the command of any Governor. And it is curious, too, how the very first Thanksgiving was celebrated very much as to-day will be. Naturally enough those sturdy hunters felt the day was peculiarly fit for the exercise of the gentle virtue of hospitality. And so they invited ninety savages to help eat their Thanksgiving dinner, a prominent feature of which, we are elsewhere told, was an "abundance of good, wild turkeys." What a contrast, too, is presented between that, the first, and to-day, the two hundred and fifty-first Thanksgiving Day. Then a handful of white men and a few naked savages, between whom there had been war yesterday, and would be war again to-morrow, gathered about a log fire to eat a half-cooked feast, whose abundance was perhaps its only claim to excellence. Now, at the invitation of almost forty Governors, 40,000,000 of people gather about their firesides in peace, quiet, and plenty. Combined they present to the world the spectacle of a Republic, the first which has ever reached its hundredth year, and which has steadily developed from its foundation, until it is to-day independent of and the equal of any other nation on the globe.

But though this was the first Thanksgiving Day on this continent, it can hardly be satisfactorily pointed to as the first national Thanksgiving Day. For that of course we must look in the neighborhood of 1776, for any Thanksgiving prior to that might be almost equally well claimed by Christmas-celebrating people as by ourselves. The following is Washington's first Thanksgiving proclamation, taken from his orderly book, and dated "Dec. 17, 1777, near Valley Forge." Under the circumstances it is somewhat remarkable that any such ceremony as thanksgiving should be thought of. After having, as the Commander in Chief had officially announced, "unfortunately failed," the army had gone into Winter quarters in the face of the enemy. It was wretchedly supplied with food and clothing, and the best that could be said of the situation was that "with activity and diligence huts might be erected that would be warm and dry." Under these circumstances Washington said:

"To-morrow being the day set apart by the honorable Congress for public thanksgiving and praise, and duty calling us devoutly to express our grateful acknowledgments to God for the manifold blessings he has granted us, the General directs that the army remain in its present quarters, and that the Chaplains perform Divine service with their several corps and brigades, and earnestly exhorts all officers and soldiers, whose absence is not indispensably necessary, to attend with reverence the solemnities of the day."

This day, it is true, was "set apart by the honorable Congress for public thanksgiving and praise," but nothing indicated that the day was a national one before 1789. In that year a "proclamation for a national Thanksgiving" was issued in this City on the 3d of October and signed by George Washington, who, though then recently elected President, nowhere in the instrument used his official title. The proclamation may be found among Washington's papers. It is quite long, and contains little but what is customary in Thanksgiving proclamations, except that it includes among the things to be thankful for, "the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness."

But Thanksgiving has claims upon others than antiquarians and patriots. It is a day graced by the loveliest associations. It is above all others the day of hospitality, of reunion of friends and families, of good cheer, of kind thoughts for neighbors, of hilarity for the well-to-do, and of rejoicing by the poor over the one turkey of the year. Truly no day in the calendar is more fitly named. It comes, too, for country folks, at a most propitious season of the year. The farmers have gathered their crops, and the barefooted rustic lads on their way to get the partridges from their "snares," painfully pick their way over the stubbly fields which bristle defiantly against the Winter wind. The gusty air twirls fitfully about the last red leaves, and the bright Indian Summer days, with their brooding haze, have drifted southward over the soft hills before the eager North wind. The huskings are over in the capacious country barns, and the boys have gathered the last nuts to be found by the mottled yellow light of the Autumnal woods. It is, in short, a transition state. The joys and labors of Summer are over and Thanksgiving marks the entrance upon the "schooling," or the resting of the Winter season.

But in city and country alike everybody goes to church on Thanksgiving Day; for one of the chief charms of the festival is that it cares so equally for both the soul and body, and besides, pleasure, like love, is not complete without the Pastor's blessing. Then, too, a Thanksgiving sermon is really almost enjoyable. Pastor and people both feel more at their ease. The sermon smacks less of stiff-necked Puritanism, and is racy with the spirit of the season. It is a sermon, too, that is to be followed by dancing for the young and feasting for the old, and both alike will endure the one for the sake of the other. Then from church, after a few moments of conversation there with your friends, each family seeks its own home, and waits in patient expectancy for the dinner. Finally it is ready. How severely it tries the infantile stomach, and just what it is like, surpasses all power of description. There is of course a turkey, a colossal fowl, a very barn-yard king. And after the turkey there is a blazing pudding, and between times and all the time comes the cider and the wine. Then with waistbands pleasantly distended, old and young alike engage in the mad frolic of the after-dinner revel, when the men become boys again with the boys, and the women are kissed in the corner like girls—for everybody's related on Thanksgiving Day. Presently the children, with languid voices and eyes "filled up by the sandman," have gone to bed. Then the old folks compare reminiscences by the light of the flickering fire, while those who soon shall be old sit with clasped hands in the dusky corners and forget that youth is not eternal.

That is what Thanksgiving ought to be, and such may every reader find it.

MARKET SCENES YESTERDAY.

AN AVERAGE SUPPLY OF POULTRY AND GOOD DEMAND—THE DEALERS IN SMALL WARES.

From an early hour yesterday morning until late in the evening Fulton and Washington Markets presented a scene of unusual activity. At Washington Market especially the crowds of purchasers that inspected the stalls were as numerous and as spirited in their operations as on any previous approach of the great festival. As usual, of course, the dealers in poultry monopolized by far the larger proportion of the business, though the meat stalls were not without customers. The best class of poultry was rather scarce in the market, but the supply of an average quality was abundant. In consequence of the impossible fall in all departments of trade, the contents of Monday to the New-York markets was not quite so large as in previous years. The poultry sold in this City is drawn chiefly from the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The average weight of turkeys offered in the market is from eight to fifteen pounds, but sometimes turkeys weigh as much as thirty or forty pounds. Of the former class, there was a good supply in the market, and the demand was fully up to the average of other years. The supply of game was also large, but in this line only the better class of customers made purchases. Upon the whole the venders had no reason to complain of the condition of business. In the evening especially, all the stalls were literally besieged with crowds of anxious purchasers, who made their bargains without delay. In all the streets leading from the the markets men, women, and children might be seen hurrying home with a turkey or goose dangling at their side. The scenes along the sidewalks in the immediate vicinity of the market presented the most incongruous appearance. The promiscuous array of dealers in small wares that is usually to be found upon the outskirts of all great centres of public resort was present in full force, and on every side the familiar jargon of the venders was heard proclaiming the quality and price of their goods. Meat stalls, in many instances laden with beef and mutton of questionable quality, were jammed between a vegetable stall on one side and a display of haberdashery on the other. Then comes another meat stand, and close beside it a hardware store upon a small scale, and so on through all the various departments of business. Of delf, and other kindred wares, there was also an abundant supply. In a certain sense Washington Market on the eve of any of the principal festivals of the season is not only the great meat market of the City, but represents in a small way every other branch of trade. In many instances people who have been engaged during the day in the warehouses and factories throughout the City cannot do their marketing until a late hour in the evening, when all the principal stores are closed, and for this reason the purchases made from the small dealers around the market are very considerable.

HOW THE DAY WILL BE OBSERVED IN THIS CITY.

THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES—THE PUBLIC AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—THE POOR AND SICK TO BE MADE HAPPY.

The preparations which were being made everywhere throughout the City yesterday for the celebration of Thanksgiving Day were such as to give assurance that in every household, from the luxurious mansions of the more favored portion of the community to the humblest abodes of the artisan and laboring classes, the day will be one of mirth and festivity. It is one of those national festivals in which all sections of the community vie with each other in their eager desire to make the family circle the centre of such attractions as come within the limits of their respective spheres. All those good things which, from time immemorial, have been associated with the celebration of great festivals will be spread out with a lavish hand upon the festive board, and for the time being the toils of the past year will be forgotten. Although the condition of things at present existing is not generally regarded as being so prosperous as in former years, there was little evidence yesterday to be found in the operations of all the principal markets in the City of the "hard times" which some people think we have fallen upon. Although the idea of dining upon roast turkey has become intimately interwoven with the traditions of Thanksgiving Day, the leading feature of the first celebration by the Pilgrim Fathers was to be found in the strictly religious observance of the day; and in this respect also the American people have adhered to the traditions of the festival. To-day, from thousands of temples, the music of Sabbath-bells will ring out all over the land, and nowhere will the services be more imposing than in the various churches of every denomination in this City. All he principal churches of the Protestant Episcopal Communion, of the Methodist, Baptist, Roman Catholic, and other denominations, will hold the usual services for such occasions. In all the Government offices, the courts, the exchanges, and in all the leading business houses of the City, business will be suspended, and the silence of the Sabbath will pervade all the great marts of trade.

In all the public institutions of the City, too, the day will be marked with proceedings which will make the inmates feel that amid the general rejoicing their comfort has not been forgotten. At the institutions on Randall's and Hart's Islands, under the Commissioners of Charities, a substantial dinner will be provided for the inmates, and religious services will be held during the day. In the Penitentiaries no change from the ordinary routine will be allowed, except that the holiday will be observed as a day of rest. At the institutions on Ward's Island, in charge of the Emigration Commissioners, the day will be also observed, but no change will be made in the ordinary fare supplied.

At the Five Points House of Industry in Worth street preparations have been made upon a large scale for the celebration of the day. The 500 pupils of the institution knownas "Insiders," to distinguish them from those who attend the schools but live with their parents, will be supplied with an excellent dinner. Afterward 1,000 of the latter class will be provided for, and in addition the institution has furnished materials to supply a dinner to 500 persons in the Tombs. Over 700 pounds of turkey will be cooked in the institution, and thirteen barrels of vegetables and 400 mince pies will be also distributed. Services will be held at 12 o'clock for the pupils, and immediately afterward the usual exercises will be performed by the children, at which the patrons of the schools and all who are interested in the institution are expected to be present. The exercises will consist chiefly of singing and recitations. At 1 o'clock they will dine, and at 2 o'clock the "outsiders" will occupy the dining halls, when visitors will have an opportunity of seeing how they are to be provided for.

At the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, about 800 poor children will be well provided for. The dinner will be served from 11 to 1 o'clock, and will be followed by singing and recitations by the children. Some 300 persons in the neighborhood of the mission will be supplied afterward. The institution will be open to visitors.

About 500 boys will be provided with a dinner of turkey at the Newsboys' Lodging House, corner of Duane and New Chambers street. A large number of visitors are expected to be present on the occasion.

At the New-York Juvenile Asylum, corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth street and Tenth avenue, and its House of Reception, No. 61 West Thirteenth street, a substantial dinner will be supplied to the inmates at 12:30 o'clock. The President, Mr. A. R. Wetmore, will provide for the festivities of the institution this year in accordance with its usual liberality on all previous occasions since the institution was founded. The number of children at present in both houses is about 650. In the evening an entertainment will be provided for them.

At the Wilson Industrial Schools, the Asylum for Colored Orphans, the Home for Friendless Women, in West Fourth street; the Girls' Lodging-house, in St. Mark's place; the Home for the Friendless, in East Thirteenth street; the Seamen's Home, and the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums, at Mott street, Fifth avenue and Fifty-first street, the inmates will also be provided with substantial fare, and the usual festivities and exercises will be witnessed by the patrons of the institutions.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

A special meeting of the Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 20 St. Mark's place, Mr. John R. Brady, the President, in the chair, for the purpose of hearing a report of the Executive Committee. The committee reported that it had investigated charges against six members of having violated their pledge of membership in voting for the Democratic ticket at the recent election, and found the same to be true. The committee also reported the removal of about twenty members from the district. The report was adopted, and the names dropped from the roll. Mr. Boyd offered a motion that in view of the creditable manner in which the present officers of the association had performed their respective duties, they, except the Vice Presidents, be renominated for the ensuing year. After some discussion on the matter the motion was carried, and Mr. George P. Osborn and Mr. John S. Phillips were nominated for First and Second Vice Presidents. A motion by Mr. Burgay to the effect that no member of the association be eligible for two offices at the same time was also carried, after which the meeting adjourned.

IMPORTANT TO TAX-PAYERS.

The decision rendered by Judge Van Brunt in the Supreme Court in the suit brought by Mr. John Foley to compel Mr. Palmer, late Chamberlain of the City, to pay into the City Treasury the interest derived from public moneys under his control, affirms a principle which is of the greatest importance to every tax-payer. The suit was brought by Mr. Foley as a tax-payer, and was demurred to by the defendant. Judge Van Brunt's decision overrules the demurrer, holds that the action is properly brought, and goes to the further extent of denying the defendant's right to hold the interest on the money in question. The amount involved is about half a million of dollars. The decision rendered does not, however, compel the immediate payment of the money into the City Treasury, as the action must proceed before this result can be brought about.

A CONCERTED ATTEMPT OF PRISONERS TO ESCAPE.

What seems to have been a concerted attempt on the part of a number of the prisoners confined in the Essex County Jail, Newark, was frustrated yesterday by its timely discovery. Col. Johnson, the warden of the prison, had been informed that Wallabe, the Orange County brigand, who is in jail awaiting sentence for forty crimes of burglary, was negotiating with parties outside the jail for the purchase of tools with which to make his escape. Yesterday a search of the prisoner's cell was made. It was discovered that Walrabe had sawed three of the bars at the top so that they were almost parted. On searching the cell, a saw, such as burglars use, and another of a table-knife with nicked edges were found. He was removed to a cell with steel bars. Further examination revealed the fact that a burglar confined in a cell far removed from Walrabe's had sawed its bars so that when they were struck with a hammer they snapped into two pieces. Both men evidently worked with the same set of tools, as none others were found. In that case, the tools must have been passed from Walrabe to the other burglar by the prisoners occupying the intervening cells.

THE POLITICAL MURDER.

CROKER STILL UNBAILED—HIS TRIAL TO TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY NEXT.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer Judge Barrett rendered a decision yesterday denying the application made on behalf of Richard Croker a few days since to admit him to bail. The prisoner was accompanied in court by his counsel and a number of political associates. In rendering his decision Judge Barrett said: The court has looked into the minutes of the Grand Jury, and has also considered a large part of the testimony which was adduced before the Coroner, and it is of opinion, very clearly, that the motion to admit to bail should be denied. The court has purposely refrained from writing any opinion in the case, because that would have involved, necessarily involved, to some extent at least, an analysis of the evidence which was taken before the Coroner, and because the court deems it to be all-important that this prisoner should be tried without a feather's weight of prejudice or previously expressed opinion on the part of the Court as well as on the part of the jury which is to try him. The Court, however, is unwilling to simply deny the motion without expressing its entire dissent from the proposition as a matter of law, that any prisoner indicted for murder may successfully invoke, on a motion to be admitted to bail, the powers of any court or Judge upon the mere ground of a supposed preponderance of evidence in his favor. Such a precedent would be dangerous in the extreme. The court thinks it is unsound. It would involve the trial—to a certain extent a species of preliminary trial—in every case of a man indicted for a murder, simply on paper testimony reduced to writing by the Coroner, where the court has had no opportunity of seeing the witnesses, of examining them, briefly of testing their credibility, their weight, and their character by skilled cross-examination, and by the other appliances known to the law on a trial before a petit jury, and would place it in the power of the court, by a simple inspection of the written evidence taken before the Coroner, of adjudging in advance, and before a trial in a proper and orderly manner, that there was such a grave conflict and such a preponderance of evidence as to justify an admission to bail. I think that proposition entirely dangerous and unsound, and I cannot let the occasion pass without expressing my entire dissent from it. The proper course, where there is a fair conflict of evidence as here, is to adopt the course which has been adopted in this case, namely, applying for and obtaining, as this prisoner has, a speedy trial.

The trial of the prisoner is fixed for Tuesday next.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN.

A COMPROMISE REJECTED—PROBABILITY OF A GENERAL STRIKE—AN ALLEGED MURDER GROWING OUT OF THE 'LONGSHOREMAN DIFFICULTIES—DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY—FLIGHT OF THE MURDERER.

Failing in their attempt to coerce the steamship companies to a compliance with their terms, the union 'longshoremen appointed a committee, at a meeting held on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of conferring with the officers of the different companies and bringing about a compromise. That committee accordingly waited upon the Secretary of the Agents' Association, and offered the following terms: For day work, forty cents per hour; for night work, sixty cents per hour. The concession of the 'longshoremen consisted in demanding only sixty cents for night work, where they were previously paid eighty cents per hour. The Secretary called a meeting of the companies, at which it was unanimously voted not to accept the offer. This was the only action taken, and the meeting adjourned at once. When the 'longshoremen's committee received the answer of the companies they seemed to be considerably displeased, and announced their intention of at once inaugurating a general strike. The strike has hitherto been confined only to the European and Pacific Mail Steam-ship Companies, other vessels in port, both steam and sail, employing the union men at their old rates. The members of the union say that they are too powerful to be resisted, as they number some 5,000 members, and that if they see fit to make a general strike not one of their members will work upon vessels of any class, and that they can thus so block the port of New-York with merchandise as to bring about a speedy compliance with their terms. The opinion of several prominent merchants and officers of the steam-ship companies was sought by a TIMES reporter in relation to this threat, and but one answer was returned. They said that the strike of the unionists was practically over; that they had been defeated in their demands, and were powerless. There were tens of thousands of able-bodied laborers in New-York City and vicinity who, under the direction of the foremen of stevedores and of officers of the vessels, could be made available for the work in the shortest time. This had been sufficiently proved in the case of the new men now at work. The labor was by no means what was termed skilled labor, and the unionists set altogether too high an estimate on their capabilities. There had been only one class, the Italians, who had failed to make good progress in learning the work. But they were no longer employed to any extent, their places having been filled by other new men. Very few Italians were at work about the piers. There were poor men enough whose families were hard pressed for the necessaries of life who would be glad to take the places of the unionists, should the latter inaugurate the general strike. As to their being protected from violence, they had great confidence in the authorities. The Police force of the City was perfectly competent to deal with the emergency, and to give all needful protection; but failing that, the National Guard was at hand. The general strike was threatened to be placed in operation this morning, but the day being a holiday, the action, if taken, will, in all probability, be scarcely noticed.

All the steamers in port were discharging and loading yesterday promptly on time, and no delay was anticipated in any case. The steamer France was the only ship employing unionists. The Police were keeping the same watchful surveillance over the scene of operations as ever, and it is not probable that under the present circumstances they will cease to be constantly vigilant.

THE WORST SIDE OF THE STRIKE.

On Sunday last Dr. Glearey, of St. Mark's place, Brooklyn, was called to attend a man named James Bartley, residing at No. 137 St. Mark's avenue, in the same city. The doctor found the man suffering from a great pain in his head, which he explained as the result of an injury received by the falling on it of a bale of cotton. The pain continued to get worse as the day advanced, and in the evening Bartley fell into a comatose state, from which it was found impossible to arouse him. On Monday morning he died. Dr. Glearey gave a death certificate stating that death had resulted from hemorrhage of the brain. The friends of the deceased presented the certificate to Dr. Watt, Register of Vital Statistics. That gentleman was not satisfied, and sent for Dr. Glearey to inquire into the history of the case. After the interview Dr. Watt communicated with Coroner Whitehill, and an investigation made by the latter, through the instrumentality of Police Capt. Campbell, of the Tenth Precinct, places the affair in an entirely different light, and leaves no doubt that Bartley's death resulted from violence.

It seems that on Saturday evening Bartley visited a liquor store near Broad street, New-York, kept by a man named Murphy, for the purpose of hiring some men to work on the docks in Brooklyn. While there a quarrel occured between him and Murphy, arising out of an excited discussion in reference to the 'longshoremen's strike. Bartley, it is said, spoke very strongly against the action of the latter, which so exasperated Murphy that, club in hand, he jumped from behind the bar and proceeded to eject him from the premises. In the struggle which ensued Bartley was struck on the head with the club and thrown on the sidewalk. He then crossed the ferry, and was barely able to bring himself home, on reaching which he complained to his wife of feeling a severe pain in the head. At first he refused to speak of the manner in which he received his injuries, but he subsequently told his wife that he had been beaten by Murphy. The Police, having been informed of these particulars, at once took steps to arrest Murphy, and Detective Powers was sent to New-York by Capt. Campbell for that purpose. On reaching the store Tuesday afternoon he was informed that Murphy had fled on the preceding day, and although they made careful inquiries in the neighborhood they could obtain no clue to his whereabouts. It was ascertained, however, that Murphy had been informed by a man named Dunn, who lives in the house adjoining that of Bartley, that the latter was dead, and had thus enabled the Police by taking to flight. Police Capt. Cherry and two New-York detectives are engaged in the case, and are confident that Murphy has not left the City, and will not be able to elude arrest many hours. Bartley, who was fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and three children, was to have been buried to-day, but the funeral has been postponed pending the post-mortem, which will be held this afternoon. The inquest will be commenced on Friday, in the Coroner's office. The Police allege as a reason for keeping the facts concealed up to the present time, that to have made them public would have defeated the ends of justice.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

To-day being Thanksgiving, all the municipal offices and departments will be closed.

The steam-ship Java, for Liverpool, took out 19,500 letters and thirty-one bags of newspapers yesterday.

Mayor Havemeyer has received $10 from "An American" in aid of the sufferers by the tornado in Louisiana.

The claim of Charles Devlin, the contractor, which was under investigation before Mayor Havemeyer, was paid yesterday.

The Commissioner of Public Works opened nineteen bids yesterday for building sewers, paving streets, &c. No awards were made.

A lecture was delivered by Wallace Bruce, at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the Burns Monument Association.

Prof. J. W. Hartley read selections from various authors at the South Baptist Church, in West Twenty-fifth street, last evening.

Thomas Wade, aged seven years, of No. 439 West Twenty-fifth street, fell off a wagon in Nineteenth street, and was severely injured, last night.

The Beethoven Maennerchor celebrated the anniversary of its formation by a well-patronized dramatic entertainment at its hall in Fifth street, last night.

Mr. John Proffatt will deliver a lecture on "Woman's Legal Position" before the New-York Liberal Club, at Plimpton Hall, Stuyvesant street, to-morrow evening.

The Young Woman's Suffrage League held a regular meeting at Plimpton Hall last evening. Papers were read by Mrs. Frances V. Hallock and Alexis Gustafson.

Barnum's Hippodrome will be open to-day from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. A programme of unusual length and attraction will be performed in the arena at 2:30 and 8 P. M.

The Liederkranz Society celebrated the eve of Thanksgiving by a soriée dansante at its hall in Fourth street, last night. It was a select affair, and was fully enjoyed by all participating.

Mr. Henry B. Batt, of the firm of Miles & Holman, and a member of the Produce Exchange, died of consumption at sea, near Aspinwall, on the 12th inst., while en route for this City.

Orders were issued by Inspector McDermott last night to all the Police Captains in the City to prevent any processions in the City to-day unless by permit from Police Head-quarters.

A lecture will be delivered by Rev. H. M. Gallaher, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Association Hall to-morrow evening. Subject—"The Land we Live in."

Mr. W. S. Andrews will deliver a lecture on "Humorists," under the auspices of the Yorkville Y. M. C. A., at East Side Hall, corner of Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, to-morrow evening.

The steam-ship City of Havana, of the Havana Line, arrived in this port from Havana yesterday at 10:30 A. M., having made the passage in the remarkably quick time of three days and seventeen hours.

The messengers of the American District Telegraph Company will parade in full uniform, for inspection, to-day. Line will be formed at 9 A. M., at the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Sixth avenue.

Thomas Peterson, aged seventeen, residing at No. 444 Washington street, fireman on the steam-tug W. H. Vanderbilt, had all the fingers of his left hand cut off last night, by being caught in the dummy engine.

Mary Haley, aged thirty-two, having no home, jumped from the second story of No. 546 West Forty seventh street yesterday to the sidewalk, and received severe injuries about the body. She was taken to the Reception Hospital.

Yesterday evening Frank Smith, aged eighteen years, having no residence, and one of the non-union 'longshoremen, fell down the hold of the steam-ship Queen, lying at Pier No. 47 North River, and was fatally injured.

Thomas Grady, who said he was a bar-tender, residing at No. 806 First avenue, was arrested last night by Capt. Williams for stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at $150, from Michael Foley, of Dover, N. J., on Tuesday night last.

Samuel A. Lewis (John Kelly's candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen) and Alderman Patrick Lysaght, Chester A. Southworth, Joseph P. Strack, Peter Seery, John Robinson, and William L. Cole were sworn into office yesterday.

The funeral of the late William Laytin took place from No. 175 Madison avenue yesterday morning. The services were conducted by Rev. Messrs. Partridge and J. Tuttle Smith, and the remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

A map of the land to be used as an approach to the proposed tunnel under the Harlem River at McComb's Dam, was adopted by the Park Commissioners at their last meeting. The contract for repairing the Battery wall was awarded on the same occasion to Alexander J. Howell.

Directions have been issued by the Commissioners of Parks for the preparation of plans and specifications for a new fountain, to be placed at the extreme southern end of the Central Park Mall. They have also ordered the immediate opening of the street known as Delmonico place, in the Twenty-third Ward.

Mrs. George W. Walling, wife of the Superintendent of Police, died early yesterday morning at her husband's residence, No. 311 East Nineteenth street. The deceased had been suffering acutely from dropsy for nine months past. The funeral, it is understood, will take place on Sunday next. Commissioner Matsell is acting as Superintendent of Police *pro tem.*

The Commissioners of Charaties and Correction deny the statement published in a morning paper that they retain in their employ the fellow Mayer, who outraged the immigrant girl, Eliza Collins. Mr. Phillips, the Secretary of the board, states that when the offense became known to them he sent a communication to the Warden of the hospital, ordering Mayer's instant dismissal.

Michael Louergan and his wife, Jane, reside at No. 47 Division street, and apparently there is no love lost between them. Yesterday Jane had her husband arraigned before Justice Wandell, at Essex Market Police Court, and stated that he had beaten her over the head with a large stick, and then threatened to cut her throat with a carving-knife. Michael was held in $500 bail to answer the charge of assault.

When Sergt. Murray came on desk duty in the Fifteenth Precinct yesterday evening, after he sent the patrolmen to their posts at 6 o'clock, he proceeded to make the customary inspection of the station-house prison. On reaching cell No. 4 he saw the body of a prisoner hanging from the bars of the cell-door. He at once opened the door and cut the man down. Dr. Walker, the Police surgeon, attached to the Mercer street station, was called in, but pronounced the man dead. The prisoner's name was Henry Bomming, aged twenty-six, and residing in Delancey street, who had been arrested for grand larceny at 5 o'clock.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of hearing the report of Mr. Rufus Hatch, Managing Director, concerning his recent trip to the Isthmus to examine into the affairs of the company in Mexico and Central America. Mr. Hatch reported that a large reduction in expenses had been made, and that a further reduction of fifty per cent. was possible. The receipts of the first eleven months of this year, as compared with those of the corresponding period last year, exceed them by $800,000. This does not include the business of the company on the Pacific coast. A detailed statement of the affairs of the company is being prepared, and Mr. Hatch thinks it will be perfectly satisfactory to the stockholders.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Post Office will close at 10 o'clock this forenoon.

Flags were displayed yesterday on the City Hall and other public buildings, in honor of Evacuation Day.

Thirty-one target companies, including 1,665 men, have received permission from the Police Commissioners to parade to-day.

The third annual ball of the Letter Carriers' Association was held at the Assembly Rooms, Academy of Music, last evening.

The Board of Education has awarded contracts for putting proper heating apparatuses in all the public schools in the city.

A statement has just been filed in the Mayor's office which shows that the total cost of grading, paving, and improving the Eastern Park way was $1,020,582.

It was rumored yesterday that counsel on both sides in the Beecher-Tilton case had agreed to argue on next Tuesday before the Court of Appeals, the appeal from the General Term decision denying a bill of particulars to the defendant.

In the suit of Aaron A. Degraw against James H. Elmore, to recover $2,000 and interest alleged to have been paid out by the former for comparatively worthless stock on the representation of the latter, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $14,502.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union, to serve during the ensuing year: President, Israel A. Barker; Vice President, Lewis S. Pitcher, M. D.; Recording Secretary, John R. Morris; Corresponding Secretary, Theodore Sturges; Treasurer, Charles C. Mudge; Counsel to Board, Benjamin H. Bayliss.

NEW-JERSEY.

It is stated that the prevalence of diphtheria and scarlet fever at Greenville will necessitate the closing of the public schools there.

Mr. Adrian W. Smith, the Assistant Treasurer of the Central Railroad, whose leg was crushed by a train at Elizabeth, Wednesday, has since suffered amputation of the injured limb.

The road-bed of the Eastern and Amboy Railroad is to be increased in width to 100 feet, from Ford's Corner to Perth Amboy, and shuntang tracks will be laid for the coal trains.

A large part of the Spencer estate on Jersey City Heights was sold at auction Tuesday afternoon, and $41,445 was realized. The remainder of the estate will be sold in January next.

The men employed in the new tunnel of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad through Bergen Hill, who struck because of a reduction of wages, have accepted the company's terms.

The friends of George O. Merrill, whose body was supposed to have been found in the river at the foot of Exchange place, Jersey City, several days ago, had the body exhumed yesterday, and could not identify it.

James Hayne, who had been engaged in the liquor-trade in Newark with Benjamin B. Crawford, and afterward with a man named Pfeiffer, fled to Ireland a few days ago, taking with him $800 belonging to the former firm and $1,000 belonging to the latter.

The Hudson County Court of Sessions yesterday adjourned out of respect to the memory of J. Harvey Lyons, formerly District Attorney, who died at his home in Hoboken Wednesday evening. Members of the bar will meet Saturday morning, to take suitable action in the premises.

Bridget Burns, who was committed to the Snake Hill Lunatic Asylum a year ago, managed to escape Wednesday, and, seeking her home in Bayonne, set about destroying everything she could lay her hands upon. It required the united strength of four men to carry her to the City Prison, where she was locked up.

James Yeertsen, a Dane employed by Mr. D. W. Sayre, at Connecticut Farms, has been fully committed for trial by Justice Fairbanks, of Elizabeth, on suspicion of having set fire to Mr. Sayre's barn. He is said to have committed the act of incendiarism in revenge for having been obliged to go without his breakfast a few daysago because he was late in reaching the table.

Col. Haskins, under whose supervision the tunnel under the Hudson is being constructed, expects to commence work next week on the brick-work of the shaft. Carpenters were yesterday engaged in preparing the planking for the curb. As soon as the curb has been completed, a steam-pump, to force the water out of the shaft, will be put in operation.

Mayor Meigs, of Bayonne, sent a communication to the Council of that city, Monday night, in which he declared that the Council has no right to grant to the Merchants' News and Telegraph Company the privilege of erecting their poles within the city limits. He approved of the action of the Council directing the removal of the poles. He advised, however, that the company be allowed a certian time within which to remove them themselves, and that if they be not removed within that time, the Street Commissioners take them down. The Council did not act on his suggestion.

BALTIMORE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 25.—The Cattle market opened with some little activity, but closed dull, especially for common grades. The very best on sale to-day brought 5¾c.@6¼c.; first quality, 4¾c.@5¾c.; medium or good fair quality, 3¼c.@4¾c.; receipts, 3,809 head; sales, 2,424 head. Hogs firm and supply fair; sales at 8¾c.@9¼c.; receipts, 6,955. Sheep dull at 4c.@5¼c.; receipts, 348.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—Spanish Gold, 208½@209. American, 219@220. Exchange firm: on the United States, sixty days' currency, 100@102 premium; short sight, 103@105 premium; on London, 146@148 premium; on Paris, 120@122 prem.um.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 25.—Printing Cloths in moderate demand, at 5⅝c.@5¾c. for 64x64 Staudard and Extra.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.—John Luxton, Henry W. Sharpless, George James, Mr. Scrivener, William Lottimer, W. A. Lottimer, Miss Jessie Davidson, W. H. Irwin, Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, Mr. Philpot, Mr. and Mrs. Letellier, Lieut. Hodgkinson, R. N., Mr. Suttie, Mrs. Mary Ann Boothe, A. Ross, J. Alexander, K. Houston, J. Minnes, John Ross, Robert Skinner, N. Lynch, Paul M. Krause, Mr. Pauli, Mr. Rowe, John Hutchinson, T. R. Kingman, Mrs. Clinton Madman, Capt. Wynne, U. J. Sturge, R. M. McSherry, James McCreery, Dr. Sluys, A. McKinley, Mrs. O. R. Lanbury and child, F. Livingstone, Alfred McNulty, John P. Howard, Mr. Barnard, E. A. O'Brien, Mr. Lussing, Michael Toomey, A. H. Lazare, Capt. Parker Gillmore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool.—G. Dorval, Mrs. G. Dorval, E. Dorval, Miss T. A. McCormick, S. S. Gannon, Mrs. S. S. Gannon, Mr Blackburn, Dr. MacFarlane, Andrew Peters, J. M. Clifton, C. A. King Harman, Rev. P. Kearney, Albert Wigram, C. W. Benton, Charles Reid, James Cowan, Alberti Joseph, Enoch Dew, James W. Bowie, J. J. Wilson, William Russell, William Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, two children and nurse, Hon. William J. Shaw, Mrs. Olnda, Julius Schier, William Paisley, Mrs. J. Milburn, Miss Russell, Miss Clara Milburn, Miss Emily Milburn, and maid, S. Mathews, Mrs. Mathews, Miss Mathews, Miss Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. Gordon Trimble and infant, Mrs. Fanny Clark, S. M. Markle, Mr. Eyth, William F. Halsall, William Parker.

In steam-ship City of Havana, from Havana.—M. Del Valle Ynaga, G. K. Thornton, Mr. E. Arrigoni and daughter, J. Moralez Vegar, J. De Stariesl and wife, Edmundo Fusti, Hugo Kneibuhl, Mr. Savage, Miss E. Penaluna, Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Lane, Ernest Lane, Leonard Lane, Charles Wilson, William Heath, Richard Reynolds, Mr. Pagan, Mrs. Peterson, Mr. Bigelow, Mr. Frank, Mr. Coughlin, E. Walsh, Mr. Shattuck, Mrs. Walker and two children, Mr. Reilly, D. Roberts, Mr. Donaldson, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Shaw.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:59 | Sun sets....4:35 | Moon rises..7:24
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:35 | Gov. Island..10:24 | Hell Gate...11:46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Glendon, (Br.,) Lulis, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; State of Nevada, (Br.,) Brace, Glasgow, Aust, Baldwin & Co; Mars, (Dutch,) Chevalier, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Pomerania, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunnardt & Co.; City of Dallas, Hines, Morehead City, N. C., C. H. Malory & Co.; Manhattan, McKee, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; H. Livingston, Mailler, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion ste